# NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

Without Concealment—Without Compromise.

VOLUME VIII.—NO. 44. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1848. WHOLE NUMBER 408.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY THE
AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY.
At 142 Nassau Street, New-York.

SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Editor.

☞ All communications for the paper, and letters relating to its pecuniary concerns, should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Donations to the Treasury of the American Anti Slavery Society may be forwarded to FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer, at Boston; or to S. H. Gay, Assistant Treasurer, at New-York.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum: Strictly in advance in all cases.

H. M. HENRY, PRINTER.


## Selections.

We are indebted to Mr. Giddings for a pamphlet copy of the speech which follows. Premising that the position of the Whigs, as it is so clearly portrayed by Mr. Giddings, is the position which, as a party, they choose to maintain, and not, as he assumes, a mistaken one, and allowing something for the partisan character of the speech, we commend it heartily to our readers as a clear and faithful picture of the times.

### SPEECH

*Of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, upon the Bill to Supply the Deficiency of Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1848. Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 28, 1848.*

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill to supply the deficiency of appropriations for the year ending 30th June, 1848—Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, said: That he had entertained no expectation of addressing the Committee until within the last few minutes, nor did he intend to detain them long. Reference had been made to the "Whig party," and attempts were put forth to hold that party responsible for the doings of this House, for the reason, as it is said, that we have the majority. I am disposed (said he) to take issue with gentlemen on that point. I know of no party question on which we have a majority. It is entirely doubtful whether either party has a majority on any matter of party policy.

If we take the issues of 1844 as a test, it is certain that we have not a majority. The Whigs were then unanimously opposed to this war. No man of our party then hesitated to execrate and condemn it. It is certain that now a decided majority of this House are in favour of its support. The entire party were then opposed to the extension of Slavery. The vote of this morning shows that a majority of thirteen in this body are in favour of extending the curse of human bondage upon soil now free. It is equally certain that the Whigs are in a minority on the subject of a protective tariff, and upon the issue of distributing the proceeds of the public lands; in short, we have not the power to carry out any question of party policy. I therefore repeat, that the Whig party have not a majority on this floor.

The issues adopted in 1844 were of transcendent importance. On the 8th of August, 1843, the Secretary of State brought to the public consideration doctrines unheard of until that time. In his letter of that date to our "charge d'affaires" in Texas, he declared it the duty of the Federal Government, to take jurisdiction of the institution of domestic slavery. The Democratic party in this Hall responded to the sentiment; and it was repeated in the other end of the Capitol. Southern primary conventions echoed the principle, and stump orators repeated it through the slave States, and in some of the Northern portions of the Union. The annexation of Texas, in order to secure Slavery in that Government, and to strengthen it in this, became the avowed doctrine of the Democratic party. They tendered to us that issue. Mr. Clay, in his speech at Raleigh, North Carolina, in April of that year, in laying down his synopsis of Whig doctrine, declared that "*the support by each State of its own peculiar and domestic institutions,*" constitutes the 9th article of political faith in the Whig creed. Long before that time, as early as February, 1839, in the Senate of the United States, he had declared that "*Congress possessed no power whatever over the institution of Slavery, except as it relates to representation, taxation, and the power to restore fugitive slaves.*" "All *other powers* (said he) *were retained by the States.*" Thus standing upon the position he had previously assumed, he accepted the issue. The Whig party, through him, adopted it, and this question of upholding, extending, and perpetuating the institution of Slavery, became the great absorbing issue, which, like Aaron's rod, swallowed up all others, and is destined, I fear, to overthrow our institutions. We then took our position as a party against the extension of Slavery. That position was well defined.—We then laid the foundation of our political faith upon the rock of the Constitution. When it was asserted in this Hall that the Federal Government was bound to protect and uphold the Slavery of the South, the Whigs denied the doctrine. Such, too, was the case in the other end of the Capitol. During the recess of Congress, Mr. Clay, in a letter to the "Lexington Observer," declared, "*that Congress possessed no powers whatever over the institution of Slavery; that its existence, maintenance, and continuance, depended exclusively upon the power and authority of the several States in which it is situated.*" Thus was the position of our party, as well as that of our opponents, rendered distinct and obvious. A large portion of the Whig party will adhere to that position, let what may betide us. No seductions will entice us from it; and no array of influence against us will induce an abandonment of it. I now hazard the declaration, that on this principle of opposing all attempts of the Federal Government to extend and uphold that institution, against all interference or connection with Slavery, beyond that which is provided for in the Constitution, is now based a party, *or the germ of a party, that will at no distant day become dominant in this nation.* The party, call it what you may, will occupy the ground maintained by the Whigs in 1844, and will oppose all propagandism of Slavery, and all attempts to throw its burdens, its disgrace, or its guilt upon the people of the free States. The old issues between the parties are lost sight of; they are in fact forgotten. Who now speaks of a protective tariff? Who in this Hall attempts to illustrate its benefits to the free labour of the North? Or who complains of its burdens upon the slave labour of the South? Who now occupies time on the subject of harbour or river improvement? We have no funds for such purposes. They are absorbed in a war waged for the extension of Slavery, and the President has indicated his intention to veto any bill for that purpose. No one alludes to a Bank of the United States; and no one complains of the Sub-Treasury; and the division of the funds arising from the sale of public lands is not spoken of. These issues are laid aside, and we are now altogether absorbed in the great question of extending and upholding Slavery, and maintaining the war which has resulted from that policy. The old organizations are, in a degree, broken up; the old lines of demarkation have become obscure and uncertain, whenever this subject is presented; some who have been called Whigs leave us, and some who have been called Democrats now vote with us. New political associations are gradually forming, and have been for years. The trammels of party are often broken: And no power can again unite either Whig or Democratic parties in any measure to extend Slavery or uphold it. Whenever this subject comes up, each party for the time being, is disbanded.

Where now is the Democratic party in the State of New York? It is most effectually disbanded; such will soon be the case in all of the free States; the attempts to lead them to the support of Slavery, to extend it upon territory now free, has alarmed the honest and humane members of it; they refuse longer to be made the dupes of the slave power. Like honest men they have cast off their servile leaders; they have thrown the old party issues to the four winds of Heaven; and, like true patriots, they are adopting the principles of "*man's inalienable rights*" as the basis of their political action. I know it is usual for Whigs to distrust and to cast suspicion upon the political movements of those who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party. I do not participate in that feeling. In the last Congress there were good men and true belonging to the other side of this hall, and I trust there is a still greater number of them in this body now than at any former period. I cannot approve of their support of this war. I am compelled to judge them on this point by the same rules by which I judge those who call themselves Whigs. Believing the war unjust and barbarous, it follows, in my judgment, that all who support it must be wrong, whether they be called Whigs or Democrats; but, on the question of extending Slavery, I regard a portion of the Democratic party in all the free States as unalterably pledged against it; and I think they will adhere to their present position.

The war in which we are engaged is but a consequence of our efforts to extend Slavery by the annexation of Texas. It was foretold by Whigs who fully examined the subject. Mr. Clay declared annexation and war to be identical. The consequences of that outrage were proclaimed in this Hall, and in the other end of the Capitol, through the public press, and by public speeches throughout the nation. The vast expenditure of blood and treasure in this war, its crimes of deep and damning dye, its withering effect upon the public morals, its national disgrace, were foretold with almost as much accuracy as the pen of the historian will hereafter record them. The embarrassing circumstances with which we are now surrounded were fully anticipated and described. At that time our position, as a party, was that of unmistakable opposition to this war. We did not cease to condemn it, from the first agitation of the subject of annexing Texas up to the 11th May, 1845, that ill-fated day, when most of our party, under embarrassing circumstances, and in the moments of excitement, voted to recognize this miserable war, brought on as it had been by the President. I mean no disrespect to those friends; they were as sincere and as patriotic as those who differed from them. But they will permit me to say, that I regarded that vote as a surrender of a great portion of our moral power. They felt constrained to vote for that most obnoxious measure ever brought forward by the opposite party: And subsequently, the most of them voted to give the President men and money to carry on this work of devastation and death. This, I think, was a tacit admission that the war had been justly commenced.

I would cast no reflections upon my political friends, but I must say, that I have ever regarded it as wholly inconsistent for Whigs to condemn the war, and at the same time to lend their votes and influence to carry it on. The idea that gentlemen here are *constrained to do wrong* is, in my humble apprehension, absurd.

I fully concur in what was well said by my colleague, (Mr. Schenck,) that we are following in the footsteps of our opponents. At the last session they appropriated money, in their estimation sufficient to continue the work of bloodshed in Mexico up to the 30th June next. But the elections have changed the character of the House since that time. And the Whigs are now said to have the control of business in this body. Has there been any change of *policy* by placing the power in Whig hands? Not any. The bill before us appropriates twelve millions of dollars to carry out the Democratic measures of continuing the war. Now, Sir, if we pass this bill, where is the distinction between their measures and ours? If we adopt their policy, ought we not also to adopt their name? If there be no difference between them and us, why should we profess to constitute a different party? "A rose would smell as sweet by any other name." If we look back to 1844, and say as we then said, that no Whigs can support this iniquitous war, we must say that the Whig party is dissolved.

Mr. Chairman, it is due to myself to say, that I never have, and I think I never shall, vote a dollar to carry on this war. I have too long and too ardently denounced it as unjust and wicked, to turn round now and support it. In saying this I cast no imputations upon my friends who sustain it. They are as sincere and as patriotic as myself. But I am constrained to say that, so far as this war is concerned, it has become a matter of some difficulty with me to discern between Whigs and Democrats. Standing now as I did in 1844, unqualifiedly opposed to the war, in all its phases, in its generals, and in its details, I have seen a portion of this body, who stood with me at that time, leave the policy which then guided us, and go over to the support of measures which we then condemned. I repeat, that I impute to them no motives other than of patriotism; but I may be permitted to say, that I have yet seen no cause for changing my position on this subject. If other gentlemen feel it their duty to sustain the war, they will of course do so. I have no fault to find with them; "to our own masters we must each stand or fall."

The Committee of Ways and Means have reported bills appropriating all the treasure, I believe, demanded by the President for carrying on the war. They act as our agent; and the Whig party now stands before the country in the attitude of sustaining and continuing the war which we have so much denounced. I regard this as a false position. I do not think the Whig party of the nation desire to take upon themselves the guilt and odium attached to the devastation of Mexico? I think a large majority of the Whig members would have been pleased to see bills reported appropriating all the means necessary to bring our army back to our own territory in safety. In that event, if enough of our party had felt disposed to unite with the Democrats to change such bills, so as to grant the men and money necessary to continue the work of conquest, they could have done so. The responsibility would then have rested where it should rest—on those who intentionally sustain the war. But, as the facts now exist, the Whig party have in a great degree relieved the President and his party of their responsibility, and have taken it upon ourselves.

This state of things I had greatly desired to avoid. I had foretold its existence in December last, prior to the organization of this House; and to my Whig colleagues I expressed my determination to have no share in producing it. I was then conscious that the honourable gentleman who now fills the office of Speaker, if elected, would so constitute the Committee of Ways and Means as to secure reports of bills appropriating the necessary means to continue the work of rapine and murder in Mexico. I mention these things with perfect respect for the honourable Speaker and the honourable members composing the Committee to which I have alluded. I presume their motives to be as pure as my own, but I could not bring my mind to agree to this policy. Every sentiment of my heart was opposed to it. I was therefore compelled to vote against the election of the honourable gentleman who now fills that office. I had denounced the President for involving us in a war which I deemed barbarous and criminal. Nor could I discover any good reason to believe that the work of cutting Mexican throats had become sanctified in the sight of Heaven by its continuance. With such feelings, I could not lend my vote to assist in electing any man to office who I believed would exert his official influence in favour of continuing this war. I then felt, and I now feel, that, had I voted for the election of any man, knowing that his official influence would be thus exerted, I should have involved myself in the guilt attached to the wholesale murders carried on in Mexico. I therefore refused to vote for the gentleman nominated, for the reason that I believed he would arrange the Committee of Ways and Means precisely as he has done; and that the policy of the Administration in regard to this war would be sustained by the Whig party, which would be thus made to assume its odium.

Sir, I would not participate in such responsibility. I intended to lustrate myself and the people whom I represent from the guilt attached to the murder of our fellow beings in Mexico. When Pilate, a pagan governor, saw that the people were determined on shedding innocent blood, he took water and washed his hands, declaring himself exempt from the crime they were about to commit; and shall I, a professing Christian, and representing a Christian people, hesitate to wash my hands of the overwhelming crimes of this war? No, Sir, *never.*

In saying this, I judge for no other person than those whom I represent. I regard every life sacrificed in this war a murder, attended with all the moral guilt attached to that crime. That guilt, in my view, must rest upon all who aid in carrying on hostilities in Mexico; and I wish it to be distinctly understood, that no party ties nor party policy could induce me to participate in such guilt. I would not leave the position which our whole party maintained in 1844, to unite with our opponents to sustain a war which we then so loudly condemned. If we were right in opposing it then, we must be wrong in supporting it now: "Men often change; principles never."

The Whig party is also placed in a false position on another subject. We have ever held, as a party, that the Federal Government has no power over the institution of domestic Slavery. As before stated, Mr. Clay, in 1836, denied that Congress possessed any power in relation to Slavery. I believe Mr. Clay to be correct in that position. Indeed, the whole Whig party declared the doctrine true. I still adhere to that position as firmly as in 1844. But, Sir, look at your Committee on the District of Columbia, and that upon the Judiciary. They are the organs of the Whig party. To those Committees we have sent vast numbers of petitions praying us to withdraw all support of the slave-trade in this District, and to cease all interference to support the institution of Slavery. But no response is made to those petitions. They are held in silence. The slave-trade is carried on here, as it were, under the very folds of our national flag. We see our servants seized in our very presence, ironed, gagged, and hurried to the slave market; yet those Committees remain silent. No outrage upon humanity can extort from them a report either in favour of this traffic or against it. I intend doing these gentlemen no injustice. But, Sir, we know, from the votes of this body given on different occasions, that the Whig party in this hall are not in favour of supporting this traffic in human flesh. A large majority of it, I believe, are opposed to it; yet before the country we stand in the attitude of protecting that commerce which has so long disgraced the nation. Of this Heaven-defying outrage upon the rights of a portion of our race I am also exempt. It is due to myself and those whom I represent that I should say, I do not share in the responsibility of sustaining it. I was perfectly conscious that this state of things would follow the election of our present Speaker. I shall do that gentleman no injustice when I say, that I told my friends before his nomination that, if elected, he would so constitute those Committees as to protect and sustain this infamous traffic. I do not impute to him any improper motive or design. He doubtless regards it as a duty; but I was unwilling to vote for any man who would use his official powers for such purposes, either from principle or from policy. On this subject, we find Whigs sustaining the slave-trade, and Democrats voting against it. Party lines have become obscure on this question also. A portion of both parties desire to see the Government separated from the support of crimes daily committed in this city, the perpetration of which upon the shores of Africa we punish with death.

Sir, I believe the great body of the people of both parties in the free States abhor the slave trade. They desire to be free from its crimes; they detest its abominations, and will hold responsible those who prostitute the powers of the Government to sustain it.

Another important point has not escaped the notice of the public. While the Whigs, as a party, have manifested the most determined hostility to the war, denouncing it as wicked, unjust, and barbarous, as an accumulation of crime beyond conception, they have been called on here to express their profound gratitude to those who have voluntarily engaged in this work of slaughtering our race. I am aware of the fine-drawn casuistry which teaches us to denounce the crime, while we praise those who commit it; to execrate the slaughter of women and children at Monterey and Vera Cruz, while here, in this hall, we tender a nation's gratitude to those who voluntarily guided and directed the butchery. I have been unable to discover the force of such reasoning. Probably I have not appreciated the argument; certainly I cannot agree to the doctrine. One of the officers, to whom the thanks of Congress were thus tendered, was my personal and political friend; one who had done much to save the nation from the horrors of war in 1839, when hostilities hovered over our Northeastern frontier. That was an elevated and noble example of philanthropy and patriotism; one for which I would gladly have united in a vote of thanks. But when those high officers went to Mexico to engage in devastating that country, in cannonading their cities, and in the slaughter of their people, they did so *voluntarily;* there was no compulsion in the business. I think that a Roman firmness and unbending integrity should then have characterized their conduct. They should instantly have resigned their offices, refused to enter upon the work of butchering a foreign people, and retired to their homes, and received the approval of their consciences, the gratitude of all good men, and the smiles of Heaven.

But, Sir, these officers went to Mexico, took charge of our armies, and became the instruments of carrying out the designs of vaulting ambition, and of executing deeds, at the contemplation of which my soul shrinks back with horror. For those acts I felt no pulsation of gratitude. Had I voted for the resolutions, I should have belied my conscience, and done violence to truth. I had at first thought I would remain silent when the vote should be taken, but further consideration convinced me that it was my duty to vote against the resolutions. I was unwilling by my silence to encourage the thirst for military eclat which they were calculated to inspire. But on this subject both parties fully united; all party distinctions were lost sight of, and I found myself in the very extraordinary position of voting alone in this body. But even though my vote stands solitary upon the record, I feel willing that it should pass the test of an enlightened people. I have witnessed the baleful effects of a standing army. It has brought us into this war. Had we been destitute of an army, the President would have been unable to involve us in hostilities with Mexico. The nation is now sustaining an army in that country at an expense of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars per day. This sum is drawn from the hard earnings of the toiling millions; and what do they get in return? Why, they subject the people of Mexico to our will. We, who have declared that all men are born free and equal, "that to secure our natural rights Governments are formed amongst men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," now squander untold millions for little purpose, except to give evidence of our own want of sincerity in the professions we have made to the world. We see the officers of the army on every street of this city, living at their ease, and at the expense of those who toil for their daily bread. These things are inconsistent with Republican institutions. Rather than vote for resolutions lauding our military officers for shedding the blood of our fellow men, I would vote to bring back the fifty thousand troops from Mexico and disband them. I would have them return to civil life; I would have each earn his own support, and by his labour contribute something to the general wealth of the nation. The army is a cancer upon the body politic. It is striking its fibres into the vital parts of society, and extending its virus into the veins and arteries of the Government, and if continued must sooner or later dissolve our institutions. It has already assumed an importance which must strike the reflecting portion of our people with astonishment.

On the 4th July, last, at an encampment far in the interior of Mexico, at a meeting of the officers of our army, one of their number was nominated for the highest office in the gift of the American people. Thus early in the history of this nation has an attempt been made by the army to dictate to the people a President—to send us from the camp a man to guide our ship of State—one whose hands are dripping with human gore—so that when he shall lay his fingers upon the book to take the oath of office, he may leave the sacred volume polluted with the blood of innocence. Are such things becoming a moral, a Christian people?

Yet both political parties vote resolutions which, in their tendency, serve to encourage our citizens to leave their peaceful vocations at will, and enter the army. I regard the policy wrong, and its tendency defective. Almost votes of our party patriotism, our moral power, and takes from us that ability to do that good to our country which we might otherwise effect. I think our legislation should be placed upon high moral grounds; that we should take, in our official acts, reference to the eternal right; morality that we practise in private life. I do not believe that it is more criminal in the sight of Heaven, for a man in private life to lend his personal aid and influence to shed innocent blood, than it is for him in this Hall to vote to sacrifice the lives of hundreds and thousands of innocent people. If a man in private life lends his counsel or his influence to shed the blood of his fellow man, he is hanged as unworthy of longer association with human beings; but if he voluntarily enters the army, and goes to Mexico, and there aids in slaying hundreds of men, women, and children, who never injured us or our nation, why, Sir, we tender him the thanks of Congress; we express to him a nation's gratitude.

Mr. Chairman, this morality will not stand the test of investigations or stiny. Our political morality is corroding of doubtful character. No man dares practise in private life upon the principles which guide our votes in this Hall. I am aware, Sir, that it is said that the public mind is not prepared to adopt the same morality in our legislation which we practise at home. I answer, that fact depends upon whether we act for the public. Let us but rigidly adhere to the dictates of a pure morality here, and I entertain no hesitation that the people will justify us. I do not believe that those who sent us here intended that we should leave our morality at home, or that we should forget our moral responsibility while engaged in the work of legislation.

In what I say against war, I allude only to *foreign* wars—to wars of conquest and aggression: I make no allusion to wars of defence: I believe them justifiable and proper. Self-defence is the first law of nature; and were I a Mexican as I am an American, I would meet your army at the frontier with a sword in one hand and a torch in the other, and by every means which God has given me, I would defend my country.

When, in March, 1843, I, together with twenty other Whig members of this body, including the venerable member whose shrouded seat reminds us of the bereavement which our country has recently sustained, by a published manifesto called the attention of the people to the annexation of Texas as the commencement of a system of conquest and military acquisition which must in time prove fatal to our institutions, *we meant what we said.* It is true that our efforts to arouse the public mind to the evils which we clearly foresaw proved useless. Our warnings, like those of Cassandra, were not credited; they fell dead upon the ears of the people. But we now see our predictions verified. Sir, I must have read the history of our race in vain, if this fostering of a military spirit does not bring upon our nation consequences of the most dangerous character. I am aware that it is said these resolutions of thanks were nothing more than a scheme of President-making which is regularly manifested in this Hall once in every four years. But the presentation of the first, was evidently designed to carry out the nomination made in Mexico, to which I have alluded.

From an early period of the session, we have heard gentlemen, in their speeches, lending aid and giving influence to this plan of foisting upon the people a President whose only recommendation is his military fame. If military service qualifies a man for the highest office of Government, it is easy to see that our minor offices will be filled with the same class; and the day is near when our Government must become a "military Republic." When I have heard gentlemen speaking of the popularity of the distinguished officer to whom I have alluded, and of that political millenium when all parties are to unite in his support, I have desired to inquire what were the principles on which he would, if elected, administer the Government? And with permission of the Committee, I will propound, through the Chair, a question to the honourable Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures. That gentleman has acquired a fame for his able defence of the protective policy. He is known as one of its ablest advocates. He has also taken occasion on this floor, in a public speech, to express his high admiration of the distinguished military officer who was nominated in Mexico, and his ardent hopes and confident belief in his triumphal election. Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to inquire of that gentleman whether General Taylor is in favour of a protective Tariff?

Mr. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announced that he was.

Mr. Giddings said he was happy to hear it. I had not been aware, (said he,) that we possessed evidence to justify us in believing that he was thus favourable to Northern interests. But I also desire to ascertain whether the free-trade men of South Carolina, who are equally zealous in the support of General Taylor, are not equally sure that he is in favour of their policy?

[A voice answered, yes.]

Mr. Giddings. Of course. They will never support a man who is in favour of the protective policy. Yet the most ultra supporters of free trade, and the most determined adherents of a protective tariff, are to unite in the support of a distinguished military officer for President. Each knows that he or his allies must find themselves deceived after the election. But each is hoping it will not be him, and each rejoicing in the thought that it will be those acting with him. Neither of them has any evidence of General Taylor's real views; but each is willing to bring his political principles into common stock, and hazard the chance of drawing out those of his former opponent. They are willing to stake their whole political fortunes upon the opinions of General Taylor, each thinking he is to overreach the other, and rejoicing in the expectation of success; confident that if they succeed in electing their man, he will surely gain a *President* if he lose his *principles.*

But I desire to understand General Taylor's sentiments upon other subjects. I now refer to the improvement of our lake harbours, and our river navigation. These are matters of interest in almost all our Northern States.—Our people will not be likely to cast their votes for any man who is not known to be favourably disposed toward our domestic commerce. If, therefore, some one of those gentlemen from the free States, who are expecting to be Vice President under General Taylor, will inform us whether that gentleman is favourable to such improvements, I shall feel under obligations to him?

Mr. Stewart replied, that General Taylor had said he would pursue the policy of General Washington, if elected.

Mr. Giddings resumed. We had no lake harbour, nor river improvements in the days of General Washington. But I wish to know whether those who have steadily opposed such improvements, and are now supporters of General Taylor, are not equally certain that he will veto any bill for such purpose? [Several voices responded, yes.]

Mr. Giddings continued. Nothing is more certain.

I have propounded these interrogatories, Mr. Chairman, in order to exhibit to this body and to the country, the entire inability on the part of the friends of General Taylor to state the political views of that gentleman on any of the important subjects of the day. I say nothing disrespectful of General Taylor, I know nothing against his political principles. I truth, I know nothing of them. Indeed, I believe in some of his letters he says that he has never examined those great questions of national policy which have so much occupied our statesmen.—But, Sir, we have seen members extolling him in their speeches, and writing letters in his praise, and putting forth their influence to induce the people to think him a suitable candidate for the Presidency, and when called on here as to his opinions, can only tell us that he has said "he will pursue the policy of General Washington." What candidate was ever before the people who did not say that? Does not Mr. Polk avow his policy on the very subject of harbour and river improvements to be the same as that of General Washington, and vetoes our bills for such improvements for the reason that he thinks General Washington was opposed to them?

This is what is called the President-making session. I have seen gentlemen here, from its commencement, constantly lauding General Taylor, presenting resolutions extolling his victories, and proclaiming him a HERO.—Meetings are called in Philadelphia and New York, for the purpose of directing the popular attention to him as a candidate for the Presidency. While here, before the country, no friend of his can stand up and inform us what his views are. This is a most extraordinary state of the political parties. Both Whigs and Democrats are in favour of General Taylor, not because they know his political sentiments to be *right*, but because they do n't know whether they are right or *wrong.* They support him, not because they *know* his views, but because they do n't know them. Yet, Sir, under this state of things, it is said that he is a *Whig.* I deny it, and call for the evidence. Where is the proof? What evidence have you of the fact? What public act in his whole life has demonstrated him to be a Whig? When or where did he give a Whig vote, or advocate Whig doctrines? When or where did he ever explain his sentiments, and show them to be such as are held by the Whig party? I presume General Taylor to be an honest and an honourable man; but we have had some experience on this subject. John Tyler called himself a Whig. Men in this Hall, called "*Whigs,*" voted for the annexation of Texas.—So, too, in the other end of the Capitol. Men calling themselves Whigs, vote to sustain this war; and are in favour of extending our territory, and of carrying Slavery upon soil now free? Is General Taylor such a Whig? If not, what sort of a Whig is he? Let us know something about him. We do n't wish to be left blindfolded to his support. We will take no leap in the dark. I see it is said that reports are constantly circulated that he is going to declare his Whig principles hereafter. Very well! Let us know his principles, and then ask our support for him. But do not insult us by asking us to vote for him, and refuse us the means to learn his sentiments. Again, it is said, that certain highly respectable Whigs assert that General Taylor is a Whig. If he be such, he surely is not afraid to express his sentiments. These general averments mean nothing. They explain nothing. On this subject he says, he "*will not be the exponent of the principles of any party.*" Of course he will not be the exponent of Whig doctrines. If not, then I cannot support him. I shall still adhere to my Whig sentiments until I become satisfied that they are erroneous; then I will abandon them. But, while I remain a Whig, I cannot vote for men who refuse to maintain my doctrines. He, therefore, who sustains General Taylor under such circumstances, will leave the Whig party, and lend his influence to the support of doctrines not yet made known to the public. Gentlemen certainly have the right to do that. But I object to their calling those unknown doctrines Whig principles. I deny that they adhere to the Whig party, when they go for a candidate who refuses to endorse the exponent of Whig principles. Some say that the nomination of General Taylor will disband existing parties, and they deprecate one him nominated for that reason. Those who entertain that feeling have the undoubted right to use their influence to destroy either or both of the existing parties if they please, but I deny that such efforts to *destroy* the Whig party can, with propriety, be regarded as efforts to *sustain* it. No, Sir. If gentlemen are dissatisfied with the Whig party, they should say so manfully. Let them leave us honourably.

But, Mr. Chairman, there is another subject to which I wish to call the attention of the Committee. The bill before us is designed to appropriate about twelve millions of dollars to carry on the existing war. That war we know was waged, and is continued, for the purpose of obtaining territory of Mexico. Shall such territory remain free, or shall we, at the expense of an indefinite amount of blood and treasure, establish therein the system of oppression which disgraces the Southern States of this Union? Nine States of the North, in their sovereign capacities, have solemnly resolved that they will oppose the extension of Slavery upon soil now free. Other States have resolved that they will sustain no man for President who is thus opposed to the extension of Slavery. This, Sir, is now the most important issue before the country. It is one to which the people are looking, with intense interest. It is on that account that here, in the presence of this body, and before the nation, I wish to propound to the exponents of General Taylor's views, the inquiry, whether that gentleman is in favour of extending Slavery upon such territory as we may acquire of Mexico? I do not wish them to say he is opposed to territory. That position is no longer tenable. A treaty is signed by which we are to obtain as much territory as is included in the original thirteen States.

Now, suppose that treaty be ratified, *will General Taylor be willing to extend the law of Slavery over it?*

Mr. Stewart said that General Taylor had declared that if elected he would follow in the footsteps of Washington, and Madison, and Jefferson.

Mr. Giddings resumed. That is entirely indefinite. It is no answer to my question. But I should like to understand how the gentleman's colleague over the way (Mr. Wilmot) views General Taylor's sentiments on this question?

Mr. Wilmot said that, when he reflected that General Taylor was a Southern man, a slaveholder, and that Southern interests were rallying to his support, he had no confidence in General Taylor on this subject.

Mr. Giddings resumed. I think the gentleman may well doubt whether General Taylor will sustain the doctrines of 1787. I doubt it, and the whole country doubts it. Those who are his neighbours, who associate with him, say that he is opposed to the attempts to restrict Slavery to its present boundaries. Southern papers and Southern politicians avow him to be opposed to the principles of the Ordinance of 1787. A paper published in his own district, near his residence, which warmly advocates his nomination, declares him "*as true to the interests of Slavery as the needle is to the pole.*" He is emphatically the *Southern* candidate. His interests are identical with Slavery. He is said to own some hundreds of fathers and mothers and children; and his own interests will be very likely to have influence with him. Southern Statesmen and Southern Legislatures who sustain him, declare their fixed determination to sustain no man who is not opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, as it is called.

Mr. Stewart said General Taylor had declared his intention to support the Constitution.

Mr. Giddings resumed. The veriest demagogue in the country will do that. The supporters of General Taylor assert that it will be a violation of the Constitution to prohibit Slavery from soil now free. And that I take to be General Taylor's sentiments.

Mr. Stewart wished to know if the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Giddings) did not support Henry Clay in 1844?

Mr. Giddings. I am pleased that the gentleman has asked that question. I most cheerfully avow that I did support Mr. Clay. I did so for the reason that his political opinions were publicly known. They had been proclaimed in the Senate and elsewhere; they "were known and read of all men." I have heretofore stated his views on the subject of extending Slavery. I have in all my political acts endeavoured to adhere to principle. I have ever discarded the doctrine of making the question of holding slaves a test. My inquiry has been, will the candidate honestly sustain the constitutional rights of *all the States?* If so, I sustain him; if not, I will oppose him. I voted for a slaveholder to the office of Speaker in this Hall in December, A. D. 1843, for the reason that I knew his principles; while I would not vote for a Northern man, who refused to utter his sentiments, or declare his doctrines on these subjects. But, Mr. Chairman, I was saying that Southern men have declared their intention to support no man for President who is not openly committed against this policy of restricting Slavery. *They* have made it a question; they have forced it upon the North, and we must meet them upon it, or we must surrender the last vestige of political independence.

Do you believe, Sir, there is less love of liberty, less adherence to principle, less freedom of political action among Northern Whigs, than there is among Northern Democrats? Gentlemen who believe that, will find their error in due time. I say to this Committee, and to the country, that the Whigs of Ohio are as ardently attached to the inalienable rights of man, as are the barn-burning Democrats of New York. We shall take good care not to permit them to stand in advance of us in the cause of liberty and humanity. I have a pretty extensive correspondence. I have taken much pains to learn the state of public sentiment in the free States; and I have made up my mind satisfactorily that a large proportion of the Whig party will stand by the doctrines of 1844; that no influence can lead them to a surrender of their opposition to the extension of Slavery, or to abandon sentiments which they have so long cherished. They, Sir, will never consent to see the blood of our people poured out on Mexican soil, and our treasure squandered for the purpose of extending over that territory the blighting mildew of Slavery.

I have noticed that meetings have been held in Atlantic cities, with the apparent purpose of leading the public mind to the support of this military candidate. But I must be permitted to say, that I think those city politicians have counted without their host. The staid, intelligent, reading people of the country are not to be moved by these displays in our commercial cities. We understand that they are usually got up by men whose lives are mostly spent among a population very different from that in the country; that in those cities a portion of the people are moved by that interest which pervades all commercial communities, and another is led captive by the mere glitter of military achievements. Those cities have given too many uncertain sounds upon the political trumpet, to be heeded by intelligent Whigs of the country who are accustomed to think and act for themselves. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that some of the most prominent actors in bringing about those meetings have advocated the annexation of Texas, sustained the war, and are particularly sensitive when we speak of limiting Slavery to its present boundaries. We cannot trust them to guide our political action.

Mr. Chairman, it is not given for man to know the future; that is wisely hidden from our view; but I think I speak the sentiments of those Whigs whom I represent, and indeed I believe I speak the sentiments of the Whigs of Ohio generally, when I say to this House, and to the country, *we shall not again be Tylerized.* Let others do as they may, I am convinced that we shall not abandon the positions we maintained in 1844. Against the annexation of further territory; against the extension of Slavery; against conquest, aggression, and foreign war—we shall continue to interpose our utmost influence.

From the Louisville Examiner.

### LAW OF 1833.

This law stands! The Senate, as we supposed it would, voted down the House amendment.

Many papers, we observe, regard this agitation of the law of 1833, as a bad omen for emancipation, and some have gone so far as to say that its amendment, we proposed, would be a virtual declaration for the Union, in favour of Slavery. The former are in some measure grossly so.

"A majority of the friends of emancipation are opposed to touching this law. "Let it stand," say they; "it declares that Kentucky is opposed to any increase of her slave population from abroad, and *that* is testimony of a high character against the institution." But a large number argue thus: "every winter, *special acts* are passed legalizing the purchase of slaves, made out of Kentucky, so that the law is really inoperative as regards owners, who buy negroes abroad, for their own use. Amend the law, and forbid any traffic in slaves so purchased, and you will declare, *legislatively*, against the traffic in slaves for gain, and thus accomplish more for emancipation, than by any other course."

At once see we can get the necessary documents from Frankfort, we shall give a full account of the proceedings of both branches as to the law of 1833. Meantime, let our friends everywhere feel assured, that the cause is onward in the State, and that even the passage of laws unfavourable to liberty, would only give voice to feelings that are curbed while waiting for the decision of the people on the Convention Question. The subject, doubtless, is full of embarrassment and difficulty. But all *signs* are promising, and, if we have the heart to encounter this embarrassment and difficulty, and the wisdom to act wisely and firmly, we do not believe all the powers of earth can prevent success.

From Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper.

### THE WEST INDIAN COLONIES, SLAVERY, AND CHEAP SUGAR.

The recent failures of so many eminent establishments connected with the West Indies and the Mauritius, and the impending ruin of those once flourishing colonies, render their future condition one of deep solicitude to the mother-country. Lord George Bentinck has promised to bring the whole subject before the consideration of the Legislature, and already some able pamphlets have appeared strongly advocating the cause of colonial protection. Whether these dependencies of the Crown should be subjected to the law of free trade or be exempted from its operation, is an extremely delicate and intricate question, because it does not simply involve economical points, but the incalculably higher principles of religion and morals. We have to determine whether slave labour ought to compete with free labour, and whether, if we buy the former, we are not encouraging the very system we denounced and abolished when we purchased the manumission of our own negroes. The matter is still further perplexed when, by the constant extension of our manufactures, we are fully conscious of violating our Christian profession by encouraging the growth of slave-grown cotton, although it has been contended that the perpetration of one crime does not justify another, and that if we sin in the Southern States of America, we are the more strongly bound not to commit an analogous evil in Cuba, Porto Rico, or Brazil. The question becomes still more complicated under political views, if we are to believe the confident predictions of the Protectionists, who declare that the West Indies will soon be uncultivated, unless they can annex themselves to the United States, whose Government would of course tolerate the revival of Slavery. Amid such conflicting views, and such a confusion of principles, we are not disposed to commit ourselves to any hasty or unqualified opinion, but rather to present the facts of the case to the judgment of our readers in anticipation of the approaching debate, which will probably bring new matter to light, and furnish a more enlarged body of information than we at present possess.

In 1807, Parliament abolished the slave-trade, and against the cruelty or caprice of his owner. In 1832 Slavery itself was abolished, and the planters received a compensation of twenty millions sterling as the price of the manumission of their negroes. It is said by the Protectionists that this sum "was but a fraction of the value of the property of the West Indian planters, whose estates, slaves included, were valued by the Crown Commissioners at £140,000,000; the slaves alone were appraised at £43,000,000. But if the labour of the slaves be withdrawn from the cultivation of the estates, and no other submitted, it is obvious that the estates, with the buildings and machinery thereon, can be of no value whatever."*

By the aid of differential and prohibitory duties the West Indies had long enjoyed a monopoly of the markets of Great Britain, on the strength of which the planters had invested a large amount of capital in permanent improvements, to enable them according to their own statements, to supply the annually increasing demand of the mother-country. In 1843, this monopoly was perilled by a proposal to admit free-grown foreign sugar in competition with colonial, though the West Indies were still to receive a protective duty of 10s. per cwt. In the debates which then took place in Parliament, Government distinctly pledged itself not to allow the admission of slave-grown sugar. Lord Stanley, at that time Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressed himself in these terms:—

"The proposition of the Government was to this effect; we give a differential duty of 10s. per cwt. as against foreign free sugar; and we maintain an absolute exclusion of foreign slave-grown sugar, against the admission of which the West Indians have a double claim. We intend to give notice to the producers of foreign free sugar, that, after a limited period they shall be admitted into competition with British West Indian producers, and we announce to both one and the other that they shall have *permanent protection* against the importation of foreign *slave grown sugar.*

would render the traffic in slaves more lucrative and vigorous than ever. Such is the argument of the planters. Many may smile at the danger it involves, and consider it a bugbear similar to that of our landowners, who prophesied, and still prophesy, that our own broad acres will be untilled by the free admission of foreign corn; but the two cases are not parallel. We have abundance of labour in the West Indies it is deficient. Climate makes our people industrious, but makes the negro idle. His wants are few, and his chief enjoyment is to bask in the sun, and doze away his time. Money wages rouse the European into activity: they act as a very feeble stimulus to the African—in a word, the negro will only work when he pleases, and no dependence can be placed on his continuous industry. These circumstance constitute the peculiar difficulty of the colonial planter, and his position is rendered the more embarrassing by the almost spontaneous vegetation of the tropics, since, unless he is constantly tending and clearing his ground, it must be rapidly over-run with weeds.

It is extremely difficult to provide a remedy for the evils we have depicted. The colonists demand further protection, in the shape of differential duty of 14s. per cwt. and permission to import free negroes from Africa, so as to increase their command over labour. They think by such importation to reduce wages, which no doubt would happen; but the climate would still fight against them, and we do not see how the African is to be made industrious, since the European stimulus of constant employment and fair wages do not operate upon his nature. The planters also want a loan of £5,000,000 to be guaranteed by Parliament, but this is an inopportune moment for such an application being made to the Legislature. Experience teaches that it is easier to borrow than to repay; and even if the loan were granted, but the instalments of the debt not punctually discharged, this failure might be used as an argument for increased protection at some future date, to enable the borrowers to make up the deficiency. The whole case is beset with difficulties; and it will require a very nice discrimination to terminate this fiscal, religious, and economical controversy, to the satisfaction of all parties interested in its decision.

From the Louisville Examiner.

### OURSELVES.

We return our hearty thanks to many and generous friends for their aid and sympathy.

We are glad to perceive that a majority of them understand our position; a few, however, do not, and we embrace this occasion to put them right.

The Examiner is strictly an Anti-Slavery paper, and the organ and exponent of the Emancipation movement in Kentucky. It is free from all party allegiance. It has nothing to do with political contests; whatever we insert in regard to men or parties, we insert as part of the history of passing events; and nothing would induce us to engage, directly or indirectly, in State conflicts, presidential contests, or party movements of any character.

Next August the people of this State are to vote whether they will have a Convention. *A Convention will be held*; of this result no man of any party entertains a doubt. When this is decided, then will arise the great question, shall Kentucky emancipate? It is to meet this question, to be fully prepared, not only to send the Examiner wherever it may be needed, but to print and circulate tracts throughout the State, so that every man in every county may think and act understandingly on this subject; that we have earnestly besought, and do now earnestly beseech our friends to aid and sustain us.

It is now eight months since the Examiner was commenced. During that time we have laboured with whatever of industry, truthfulness, and self-sacrifice we could command, on the special mission to which we have devoted all that we are and have.

Never, so much as now, have we felt the importance of the cause, or the deep necessity of perseverance, earnestness, and fidelity in its defence. Great changes have already occurred, and greater will soon be seen. Love of freedom, everywhere welling up, over the surface of society, shows that its inmost heart is stirred, and assures the friends of emancipation of certain triumph if they work with honesty of purpose and vigour of soul.

KIDNAPPING IN THE WEST.—The St. Louis Union of the 12th, gives the following particulars of a somewhat singular case which occurred in that city lately. [illegible] Mitchell, who came to St. Louis several years since from Virginia, and who received the girl from her father, as stated in the first article. Upon the removal of Mrs. Mitchell's family to Illinois, the girl was assigned to John H. Gay, Esq. of St. Louis, in payment of a debt of five hundred dollars. The girl remained in Mr. Gay's family on wages until she had worked out the debt, when he told her she could go where she pleased. She then went to her former mistress, in Illinois, lived with her three or four years, and subsequently with the same family in Wisconsin, for several years more—supposing herself free, having paid for herself, although having never procured any legal papers to that effect.—From Wisconsin she was "run off" by Mr. Mitchell to Galena—placed on a boat and brought to St. Louis. She was there placed on a boat, with the intention of removing her to Virginia, but was discovered by some of Mr. Gay's family, and rescued. Mr. M. is a Methodist preacher, and is indicted to appear before a conference of his church on the 24th of the present month, to answer to the above charges, and also to a similar one on a previous occasion.

The girl has kept within doors quite closely for some time past, knowing that she was watched.—On this occasion the family, with the exception of one or two small children, were from home and the outside door bolted. This was, however, no impediment, for the door was forced open, the girl seized with her infant, thrust into a carriage, and conveyed to the steamboat Algoma. An officer was immediately sent for by Mr. McSherry, and search made—the citizens in that part of the city where the circumstances occurred, becoming very much excited. She was at length traced to the steamboat where she was found secured in a state-room, and guarded by the person who took her from the house. Lawyer Blannerhasset was sometime since employed to procure her papers of freedom, but could find no person on whom to serve a writ as defendant. Mr. McSherry has now taken the proper measures to have her legally made free, and the matter is now in the hands of T. Polk, Esq. The girl will remain in jail until the March term of the Court, when she will undoubtedly get her free papers, and be placed in such a situation that future attempts to molest or remove her will be considered a criminal offence.

From the London Inquirer.

BOSTON, Dec. 1st, 1847.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Your kind favour of October 28th, with the accompanying "Reply of Unitarian Ministers and Laymen," came to hand November 24th. I am much obliged, my dear Sir, to yourself and friends, for having made me the medium of their communication. Two things I value above all others in the intercourse of Christians among themselves—first, that the *truth* should be spoken, the plain, honest, unadulterated truth. And secondly, that it should be spoken in love. I am always happy to facilitate the passage, to and fro, of communications, which, like yours, bear the undeniable impression of having proceeded from truth, and of being uttered in love.

Many people here are in the habit of saying that you across the water do not understand our position here, and are therefore not able to advise or to admonish us wisely. No doubt this may often be true as regards the details of a subject; but its main features you can perhaps apprehend more successfully by being at such a distance that the details are lost sight of. At all events, I hope it will never do us harm to be reminded of our duties, and a true Christian is always willing to have "line upon line."

In this particular matter of the Vice-President of the "American Unitarian Association," there are some circumstances which certainly should be considered. The list of Vice-Presidents had for many years been regarded as a purely nominal matter. It was presented and voted for at twilight, during a hurried half-hour, and in a crowded, noisy room, so that not half a dozen persons knew who were nominated. In fact the same list was usually voted for year after year, and it has even happened that a deceased person has been thus re-elected Vice-President of the American Unitarian Association. All this I think was very careless and wrong, and it has now been changed. We now have no officers but the executive committee, and these are elected in the forenoon, when we have plenty of time and room, so that everything is done deliberately. In the case of Dr. Whittridge it happened that our General Secretary, in making out the list of vice-presidents for 1846, inserted his name because (as he tells me) he heard that he had been very kind to Mr. Hoar, when the latter gentleman was driven from South Carolina. He was therefore elected with the rest, the Association knowing nothing about it till some one complained in the papers that they had chosen a slaveholder. I happened to be on the Executive Committee at the time, and it was arranged that at the election, in 1847, another name should be substituted, viz: that of a Southern Unitarian gentleman who was *not* a slaveholder. This was made unnecessary by the determination not to have these officers at all. So that in fact Dr. Whittridge was on the list of vice-presidents but a single year.

I shall print the "Reply," with the names of the ministers annexed, in the Christian World of this week, (which paper I now edit,) and shall place the document itself in a conspicuous position in one of our book stores, where it can be seen of all men. I beg you to accept my thanks for your kind words addressed to myself personally, and excuse the appearance of this letter which I have written in haste, not to lose to-day's steamer.

Very truly and respectfully your
friend and brother,
JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

From the Examiner.

### THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MARCH.

The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle is remarkable for his comprehension of the causes of the progress of Population and Art, and rarely fails in making his point clear to every common-sense mind.

In his paper of the 16th, he discusses the question—what direction will the Anglo-American march?

Not *Southwest* is his first reply.

The Spaniard conquered Mexico three hundred years ago. His impress is scarcely perceptible upon it. Many of the chiefs of the country are mixed blood, some of them pure Indian, while the population, as a whole, is altogether mongrel.

Will the Anglo-American accomplish more?

He affirms not. His march is Northwest. Nor can it be otherwise, until the Northwestern country between the Alleghanies and Pacific is filled with a dense population.

To sustain this, he considers the progress of population and art in the Southwest and Northwest, both having nearly the same surface, the same start, equal advantages, and, therefore, affording an apt and conclusive test.

The territory of Louisiana, purchased in 1803, (including Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri,) comprehends *three hundred thousand* square miles. No country in Mexico equals it in natural advantages. New Orleans and St. Louis—the Mississippi and Missouri—in soil, variety of climate—where may we find Southwest, such cities, streams or lands? Well, what has been its progress? The following table (of course as the question relates to Anglo-American, the *whites* only are counted,) answers this question:

| | 1803. | 1830. | 1840. | 1845. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Louisiana, | 25,000 | 34,500 | 150,500 | 210,000 |
| Missouri, | 3,000 | 56,300 | 329,000 | 440.0 6 |
| Arkansas, | —— | 12,500 | 77,500 | 105,000 |
| Total, | 28,000 | 153,800 | 561,000 | 755,086 |

Only seven hundred and fifty thousand whites, in, say, fifty years, or *three to the square mile*, in the richest, most inviting country on the face of the globe. Why, moving at this rate, it will be forty years before the white population reaches the same density in Texas, and full forty years before it can make any impression on the Rio Grande.

But there is another race (the negro) parallel, co-relative, and inter-mixed with the Anglo-American. Include Texas, and go from the East boundary of the Louisiana purchase, to the Rio Grande, thus:

| Coloured Race, | 1820. | 1830. | 1845. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Louisiana, | 79,500 | 124,000 | 245,000 |
| Missouri, | 10,550 | 27,000 | 71,851 |
| Arkansas, | 1,677 | 5,000 | 40,000 |
| Texas, | 0,000 | 5,000 | 50,000 |
| Total, | 91,727 | 161,000 | 406,851 |

The slaves keep pace with the whites! If carried into Mexico, their maters bring a coloured race, and find one there! The oppressive burdens of Slavery therefore, will keep down Anglo-American progress in that direction!

Where will it go?

When the Louisiana Territory was purchased the United States owned the Northwestern Territory. The first State was organized in 1802. But the race has settled this Territory; The *free* alone inhabit it—let us mark its progress.

| | 1803. | 1830. | 1845. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio, | 66,000 | 581,483 | 1,800,000 |
| Indiana, | 10,000 | 147,178 | 820,000 |
| Illinois, | 2,000 | 55,211 | 643,482 |
| Michigan, | 1,000 | 8,896 | 304,976 |
| Wiskonsan, | 0,000 | 9,000 | 150,000 |
| Total, | 79,000 | 791,000 | 3,718,123 |

The Anglo-American, then, *on about the same surface of ground, in about the same time has increased* FIVE *times as fast in the Northwest, as in the Southwest.* Thus:

| | Square Miles. | White population 1803. | 1845. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Louisiana purchase, | 300,000 | 28,000 | 755,000 |
| Northwestern Territory, | 270,000 | 79,000 | 3,710,000 |

The progress of the Anglo-American has been FIVE times as great Northwest as Southwest. So must it be. His march in numbers, power, wealth, will be Northwest—not Southwest, certainly, while Slavery endures.

We published a week or two since the Resolution offered in Congress by Mr. Hall, of this State, and which was passed over for the time being. We had not then seen the Preamble to the Resolution, which we give below. It is an interesting and valuable document:

Whereas there has been presented to this House, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, a petition of Alexander Hunter, Esq. marshal of the District of Columbia, praying for the settlement and payment of an account against the United States, for the commitment, feeding, and releasement of persons claimed as slaves or fugitives from service, and committed as such to the custody of the said marshal in the jail of the United States in the District of Columbia; which account extends through several years, and consists of about two hundred items, amounting, in the aggregate, to $5,361.60; and whereas it appears by the said account that one Moses Thornton was kept in said jail for the space of twelve hundred and forty days, for which such marshal has charged the United States - $421.60

That 4 persons, designated as "Meade's negroes," were kept in said jail five hundred and eighty-five days each, for which said marshal has charged the United States - - - 795.60

And had been before kept in said jail over fifty days each, for which said marshal has charged the United States 70.28

That 8 persons, designated as "Buckner's negroes," were kept in said jail four hundred and sixty-two days each, for which said marshal has charged the United States - - 1,336.64

That William Borrows and Joseph Armstrong were kept in said jail four hundred and forty-three days each, for which such marshal has charged the United States - - - 301.24

That Sarah A. Robinson was kept in such jail four hundred and twenty-one days, for which said marshal has charged the United States - 143,14

That Peyton Harris was kept in said jail three hundred and twenty-one days, for which such marshal has charged the United States - - 109.14

And that 5 several persons, the cause of whose commitment is stated in said account to be a petition for freedom, were kept in said jail for one hundred and eleven, one hundred and seventy-two, two hundred and thirty-two, three hundred and seventy-one, and three hundred and seventy-one days, respectively, for which said marshal has charged the United States 437.38

And whereas it is claimed and alleged, by or on behalf of the said marshal, that the commitment and detention of said persons claimed to be slaves was authorized and required by the laws of the United States, and was under and by virtue of warrants, orders, or process of courts or magistrates of the United States within the District of Columbia, and that the United States are therefore bound to pay the said account; and whereas it is supposed that the said commitments and detentions were authorized by the act of Congress entitled, "An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the Government of the United States," passed July 16, 1790, by which it was provided that the laws of the States within the District accepted for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States should not be affected by such acceptance until the time fixed for the removal of the Government thereto, "and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide," and the act of Congress entitled, "An act concerning the District of Columbia," passed February 27, 1801, by which it is enacted "that the laws of the State of Virginia, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the District of Columbia, which was ceded by said State to the United States, and by them accepted, as the permanent seat of Government; and that the laws of the State of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the said District which was ceded by that State to the United States, and by them accepted, as aforesaid;" and that the justices of the peace appointed in said District by the President of the United States "shall, in all matters, civil and criminal, and in whatever relates to the conservation of the peace, have all the powers vested in and shall perform all the duties required of justices of the peace as individual magistrates by the laws before continued in force in those parts of said District for which they shall have been respectively appointed;" and whereas such commitments and detentions can only be authorized under the said acts of Congress or some other act or acts of Congress authorizing the same; and whereas the use of the public jail of the United States within the District of Columbia, (while owned and controlled by the United States, and maintained at their expense,) for the detention and safe-keeping of persons claimed as slaves or fugitives from service, is not required for the full and perfect maintenance of the compromises of the Constitution; and whereas the further use for the purposes aforesaid of the public jail of the territory in which Congress has by the Constitution the express power of exclusive legislation, is no interference with the domestic institutions of the States, more especially if the right of re-capture, by the master or his agent, is left to act with full force upon the runaway slave or fugitive from service, and such is repugnant to the feelings of a large majority of the people of the United States: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and they are hereby, directed to report to this House, with all convenient speed, a bill repealing all laws of Congress, and abrogating, so far as they are operative or in force in the District of Columbia, all laws of the State of Maryland which authorize or require the courts, officers, or magistrates of the United States, or of the said district within the District of Columbia, to issue process for arrest or commit to the jail of the said District any runaway or other slave or fugitive from service, or coloured person claimed as such, except on due complaint and proof of, or on a conviction for some crime or misdemeanour, the commission of which by any free white person would authorize in the same manner the arrest, commitment, and detention of such white person in like manner charged with or convicted thereof.

SLAVES IN THE DISMAL SWAMP.—This gloomy swamp is not without its interest; for it serves as a hiding-place, a "city of refuge," for the poor slave. I am told there are hundreds of fugitives who have sought an asylum from oppression in this damp and dreary region, and here they have hitherto been secure. So extensive is this place, and so inaccessible to the population, that many of its inhabitants have never seen a white man. Many of them receive their sustenance by labouring for slaves who have their tasks in parts of the swamp. A plantersends a faithful servant to get out shingles, and gives him his task, and promises to give him so much for every task, and not unfrequently the slave takes once in two weeks, a barrel of pork and two barrels flour, &c. &c. and at the end of the two weeks his rations are gone, he has performed so many tasks, and his master pays him as he promised; thus encouraging secretly the runaways.—But recently parties of young men with dogs have hunted out these poor creatures; and, to use the expression of my informant, have "shot them down like partridges." A few weeks since a company of them were discovered and made resistance, as they were armed with pistols; they fired without effect, and then were fired on by these man-hunters, with their longer and heavier guns, and four of them shot, and others wounded so that they could not retreat. One of them in particular was shot in the knee, which was badly shattered. He was then brought out to a place near where I am now writing, when a surgeon dressed his wound and placed his leg in a box prepared to keep it straight and still. When his master arrived he was so enraged at seeing him that he stamped on the poor man's face where he was lying, in a most shocking manner. My informant was a witness, and is a respectable man. So many of these poor wretched fugitives have become so alarmed that they have been shot and wounded that others have come out and returned to their former masters. Query—if the slaves are happy in their present condition, would they prefer a residence in the Dismal Swamp to it?—*Corr. Zion's Herald.*

AMERICAN SLAVERY.—On Monday evening last Mr. Walton, a Wesleyan local preacher in the Old, ham district, delivered an interesting lecture on American Slavery to a numerous audience, in the Wesleyan School-room, Shaw, near Oldham. In the course of the lecture Mr. W. referred to the American Declaration of Independence, which asserts "That all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights of happiness." He likewise referred to the Constitution of the United States, which, he said, was the incurable enemy of liberty; inasmuch as by article 1st, section 2d, of that Constitution, every slaveholder has three votes for five slaves, and so on in proportion for any number of slaves he may have, whereby the 300,000 slaveholders wield as much political power as 2,100,000 free men of the non-slaveholding States. He also commented on the various laws of the slave States, but especially on those of Virginia and South Carolina, the power of which prohibits the teaching of slaves or free negroes to read or write, either in the day or night under any pretext whatsoever; and the latter prohibits the assembling together of any number of mulattoes, or free negroes even in company with white persons, for the purpose of mental instruction or religious worship, either before the rising of the sun or the going down of the same. He concluded by calling on the meeting to assist in the agitation just set on foot for the growing of free labour cotton in India. The delivery of the lecture occupied upwards of two hours, and was listened to with the greatest attention. At the close the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That this meeting has heard with feelings of regret the statements which have this evening been made and cannot but express its sympathy for those who are in bonds; and would at the same time record its protest against slaveholding under any circumstances whatsoever, believing that all men are born free and equal, and that it is contrary to reason and religion for one man to be the property of another."—*Manchester Times.*

We copy from the *Dover Morning Star*, the following "Protest and Declaration of Sentiments of Freewill Baptist Ministers, upon the subject of Slavery." It is signed by *six hundred and sixteen* names.

Whereas, the system of American Slavery is not only a political curse to the States where it exists, and the nation—increasing our taxes, threatening our peace and prosperity, injuring our reputation, and darkening our prospects; but it is also a direct violation of the Law of Benevolence, and the obligations enforced by our religion; setting aside necessarily, that great Fundamental Principle of Equality, which is necessary to the happiness of all human society; trampling under foot those relations on which every social privilege and enjoyment is based; sustaining and encouraging War, Licentiousness, Gambling, Sabbath-breaking, Profanity, and almost every sin with which our land is cursed; preventing not only the influence, but the preaching of the Gospel, and the promulgation of the truths of the Bible; withholding from almost one-sixth of our entire population, even the instruction necessary to a knowledge of the plan of salvation:—Therefore, we, the undersigned, ministers of the Free will Baptist Connexion, consider it our duty to state definitely our views and position upon this subject, and to present before the world our solemn Protest against the continuance of this fearful outrage upon humanity.

Believing, as we do, that the sympathy of no holy being in the Universe can for a moment be given to this foul system, and that neither the principles of the Gospel, nor indications of Providence, constitute the least apology for its continuance, we wish publicly to withdraw all implied or supposed voluntary, political, or moral support of this enormous evil. Our necessary and involuntary connection with the civil and social organizations now existing, which seems to give to each of us the character and reputation of the body, unless by personal public dissent from their errors and crimes, we throw the responsibility upon those who support the evils of which we complain, renders it more necessary for us to announce our unwillingness to sanction the system of Slavery in any manner whatever. The view thus taken of the subject will render it perfectly inconsistent for us to give our suffrages or religious influence for the support of Slavery.

We therefore, by refusing to support Slavery, its principles, or its advocates, and by withholding Christian and church fellowship from all guilty of the sin of Slavery, and by remembering those in bonds as bound with them, would wish to wash our hands from the guilt of this iniquity.

Believing our principles just, and the position we occupy such as God can approve and defend, and trusting in Almighty Grace, we pledge for the support of these principles, and those in which they are embodied, our EARNEST PRAYERS, our COMBINED INFLUENCE, and our MOST VIGOROUS EFFORTS.


# The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1848.


☞ NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! ☜

## FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
## Of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, will be held in the BROADWAY TABERNACLE, NEW YORK, on TUESDAY, THE NINTH DAY OF MAY, at ten o'clock, A. M.

The present aspect of public affairs in this country, should make this meeting one of more than usual importance and interest. The Southern boundary of AMERICAN SLAVERY, which, since this Society was formed, has been removed from the SABINE to the NUECES, it is now proposed by its guardians to remove still farther into the free territory of a sister Republic. We have little reason to expect a more favourable termination to the two years' war waged, at an enormous expense of blood and treasure, for the sole purpose of extending the worst system of human bondage by conquest. Whether the ABOLITIONISTS of the country can arrest the perpetration of this STUPENDOUS NATIONAL CRIME, or not, it is no less their duty to make the effort. The last PUBLIC PROTEST they may have the opportunity to record against it, should be earnest and unanimous.

The necessity of the moment should also remind us of how much of the work is still to be done, which this Society, fourteen years ago, resolved to do. Since its formation, Slavery has not been abolished in a single State of the Union. A MILLION more of our countrymen have been born to the lot of slaves. But that this Society and its auxiliaries, have aroused, to a certain degree, a universal Anti-Slavery sentiment at the North, and have made the topic one of absorbing interest throughout the country, is the best evidence of the wisdom of their measures, and should be the strongest incentive to still more strenuous, and self denying toil.

The old and tried friends of the cause, and those who have been but recently aroused to the necessity of the overthrow of the felon system of AMERICAN SLAVERY, are urged to make of this meeting a GRAND RALLY FOR FREEDOM.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Pres't.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, S. H. GAY, } Secretaries.

FRIEND GAY:—I propose making a few inquiries through the *Standard*, in relation to that distinguished class of men and women, known by the name of *Garrisonians*. The Apostle Paul inculcated the doctrine to prove all things, and hold fast that which is good. And this is certainly my motto. And as I am not particularly acquainted with this *notable band of Reformers*, (for such I believe they call themselves,) I wish to prove them, in the language of inspiration, or their system, and all their good principles, and enterprises, which prove to be good, according to the Standard of Jesus Christ; of course I will adopt as mine:—

1. I would inquire if they consider themselves the only true Reformers of the present age—i. e. on all subjects of importance.

2. Do they believe the Gospel is preached by any Church or body besides themselves.

3. Do they, as a body, believe in a change of heart, as understood by *Orthodox Christians*, as well as a change of practice.

4. Do they consider man qualified to preach the Gospel without a special call from God—as well as a dedication to him of soul and body, as a living sacrifice, &c. &c.

5. Have they any among their advocates who are infidels, in theory, &c.

Will any friend among the class referred to, please answer the above questions—and you will oblige a sincere inquirer. S.

The writer of the above letter assures us, in a private note, that the questions propounded by him are put in good faith, and with a sincere desire of getting information. They are easily answered.

By "Garrisonians," we take it, he means that class of persons known as "old organized Abolitionists."—There are no others to whom the term "Garrisonians" is applied. We answer:

1. They believe that the principles they advocate, and the measures which they adopt, are the truest and best adapted to abolish chattel slavery in the United States. As Abolitionists, they have nothing to say on any other questions of reform.

2. They profess to preach no Gospel, but the Gospel of Anti-Slavery. They believe, however, that the Gospel that does not include that is not worth preaching.

3. As a body, they have no opinion on any purely theological question.

4. They think any man qualified to preach the Gospel of Anti-Slavery, whom they believe an Abolitionist, provided he has the ability.

5. They ask no man his religious theory, but admit all men upon their platform, whether Jew or Gentile, Christian or Infidel, provided they are Abolitionists.

### The A. B. C. F. M.

The *Arkansas Intelligencer* has made a most malicious attack upon one of the missionaries—the Rev. S. B. Treat—of the American Board of Foreign Missions. "This gentleman, we understand," says the Intelligencer, "is an avowed Abolitionist, and his visit to the Indian country appears, in a great measure, immediately connected with this subject. We learn that he notified the missionaries who are supported by the Board, in the Nation, that the members of their churches had either to set their negroes free or be deprived of the ministering services of the missionaries of the Board." Such outrageous conduct, of course, was not to be submitted to; and accordingly, proceeds the faithful watchman upon the Arkansas walls of Zion, "We are much gratified to learn that the members of the churches regarded the interference of the Board as highly impertinent, and declined freeing their slaves, under the penalty of losing the missionaries." And the Christian people of Arkansas are evidently in earnest in choosing their alternatives, if this editor is a good echo of public opinion. We have no doubt this determination will have due weight with the A. B. C. F. M.

"We are disposed to testify to the usefulness of the missionaries in the Indian country, and would much regret that they were withdrawn from the interesting field where they have done so much good, and can yet do much more; but if they are to remain in the Indian country upon the condition that they be privileged to spread the infamous doctrine of abolitionism, we say let them go. We hope and trust that Missionary and Abolitionist are not to be synonymous terms, and we believe they are not, for there are other missionaries among the Indians who do not require such onerous conditions for their service."

Now it happens that this is all a mistake, and that the Rev. S. B. Treat is a very much slandered man. The Cherokee Advocate tells the true story:

"It is with unfeigned regret that we observe the foregoing *notice* of the visit of the Rev. S. B. Treat, by our friend of the Intelligencer. We must confess it is our conviction that the charge is incorrect, and calculated to abuse the public mind. It is our privilege to hold communion with the members of one of the churches under the supervision of the A. B. C. F. M. We have heard of no such propositions being made by Mr. Treat as are laid to his charge, and are well assured that none such have been made."

We will add our testimony to that of the Advocate, and assure the editor of the Intelligencer, that he need be under no sort of apprehension that the Board will put the Christians in that portion of the vineyard to any trouble whatever. They may hold as many slaves, and keep as many wives—all to the glory of God, of course—as seemeth good in their own eyes without let or hindrance from the missionaries of the Board. That body does not profess to meddle with the affairs of men in this world; it only offers a passport, which can be had for promises, not deeds, for the next.

### Slavery in New Mexico.

Papers of a late date have been received from Santa Fé, at St. Louis, and are quoted in the papers of that city. The questions of the most interest are those of Annexation, which is to be decided at the approaching Convention, and the establishment of a State Government, and the *introduction of Slavery*. The editor of the Santa Fé Republican declares that slaveholders, from their proximity to the new State, will be the first to emigrate, and insists that they should be protected in their *property*. This will be, of course, the recognition and establishment of Slavery. Says the Globe of this city:

What now say those who have told us, and still tell us, that there is no danger that Slavery will exist in the territory we acquire from Mexico? Whatever the people do when they form a State Constitution—whether they tolerate Slavery or not—we have no disposition to find fault. But we do insist that Slavery ought not to be forced upon a people who do not want it. We ask Congress to declare that while the territory is under its jurisdiction Slavery shall not exist in it.

A reasonable request, neighbour, and we wish you may get it. But suppose you begin by converting your own party to its necessity. How much will the result of the New Hampshire election, over which you crow so lustily, help it?

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—The following petition of sixty married women of the Counties of Genesee and Wyoming, was presented, on the 15th inst. to the Assembly at Albany by Mr. A. S. Upham. We think it worth reading, though probably the assembled wisdom of the State will not think it worth granting:

*To the Legislature of the State of New York:*

The undersigned, married women of the town of Darien in the County of Genesee, and Covington in the County of Wyoming, would respectfully represent that your DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE declares that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and as women have never consented to, been represented in, or recognized by this Government, it is evident that injustice no allegiance can be claimed from them.

Your laws, after depriving us of property, of the means of acquiring it, and even of individuality, require the same obedience from us as from FREE CITIZENS.

We, therefore, think common justice and humanity would dictate, that when you class us and our privileges, with those of *Idiots* and *Lunatics*, you should do the same with regard to our responsibilities; and as our husbands assume responsibility for our debts and trespasses, they should also for our misdemeanours and crimes; for justice can never hold lunatics, idiots, infants, or married women (as the law now is) accountable for their conduct.

When women are allowed the privileges of rational and accountable beings, it will be soon enough to expect from them the duties of such.

Our numerous and yearly petitions for this most desirable object having been disregarded, we now ask your *august* body to abolish all laws which hold married women more accountable for their acts than *infants, idiots*, and *lunatics*.

☞ GEORGE BRADBURN has assumed the chief editorial charge of the *Lynn Pioneer*. He has the ability to make it a good paper, and we cordially second the wish expressed in his leading editorial, that he may preserve his patience and good temper with all opponents—excepting always the upholders of Slavery.

HON. JOHN M. HOLLEY, a Representative in Congress of the Seneca and Wayne District of this State, died at Jacksonville, Florida, on the 9th instant, of consumption. He was about fifty years of age.

FAST.—The Governor of Massachusetts, has appointed Thursday, the sixth day of April next, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, for the people of that State.

## Domestic Correspondence.

TRENTON, ONEIDA Co. March 9, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—With great pleasure, I find the time return for me to pay my bill to the National Anti-Slavery Standard. I inclose one dollar to that end.

I have read with great interest, in your last paper, the tract of H. C. Wright; considering, in connection, the conduct of Dick Crowningshield and Zachary Taylor. I agree with the sentiments of it. It is, perhaps, the most powerful attack upon the soldier's profession, that I have yet seen. I do not doubt that it will do great good. But were I to see Mr. Wright,—a man for whom I feel great admiration,—I would suggest to him, that to render it complete, it needs a paragraph or two, setting forth something that is good in the principles or the conduct of the soldier. I believe that I am as uncompromising in my abhorrence of every form of war, as any other person. But as a public preacher, frequently and plainly addressing a congregation upon the subject, and speaking with especial plainness since the Mexican War began, I have laboured to discover some view which renders the profession of the soldier right to the common mind; and have sought to conciliate the attention of some of the worst of my hearers, by admitting all the good there is in love of country, even when our views of the justice of our country's cause may be perverted,—and by admitting, too, all the greatness that may be found in the soldier's contempt of death. Must we not, in order to be successful in condemning, admit all of good that we can discover, in our adversary's views, and in his spirit?—Otherwise, our strongly excited combativeness awakens his; and the consciousness of some injustice towards him prevents still more his seeing the truth, which he hates to see. Mr. Wright is doing good, by his past labours, in my parish. I am solicitous that he should do all the good, of which he is capable. I have been led to these remarks from having spoken within a week or two upon the subject of the murderer and the soldier.

Yours, with high esteem,
S. H. GAY, Esq. E. BUCKINGHAM.

From our Boston Correspondent.

NO. XXVI.

*The Correspondent apologizeth not for his silence, and wherefore.—Funeral of Mr. Adams.—At Boston.—In Faneuil Hall.—At Quincy.—At the House.—Description of it.—In the Church.—Mourning decorations.—Arrangement of Audience.—The services—Mr. Lunt's sermon, its merits and defects.—The procession to the tomb.—Its situation.—Place of Sepulture of the Elder Adams.—Possible removal of the Younger.—Singular felicity of Quincy Church.—The Wake at the Revere House.—Unfortunate predicament of the City.—"The Devil whipped round the stump,"—how it was done,—and who found the stump.—Symptoms of Lunacy in high places.—The Vice Presidency and the writ "de lunatico."—Refusal of the Mayor to attend the Dinner.—The Fox that would not lose his tail.*

It is an unconscionable time since I have written to you,—so long, indeed, that I do not think it worth while to make any excuses; particularly as I do not know that anybody will require any. So I will proceed as if there were no links wanting in the concatenation of our correspondence. To be sure, I have lost the chance of telling you many a funny thing which has helped to make life endurable, in this comical corner of the funniest of all possible worlds. But, as Corporal Nym says, "things must be as they may." So of these things, as another authority, Master Grumio, to wit, hath it, "thou must needs be in ignorance."

The funeral of Mr. Adams, and matters connected therewith, are the latest events in which you would be likely to take an interest. The obsequies were deprived of half of their imposing effect, here, by the very unfavourable day on which they were celebrated. There was, however, a general cessation of business in the streets through which the procession passed, and every disposition was evinced to show respect to the memory of the champion of Northern Rights. The scene in Faneuil Hall, hung with morning as it was, and the effect heightened by the very gloominess of the sky, was very fine. The Cradle of Liberty was made into a *Chapelle Ardente*, where the old public servant found an appropriate resting-place on the last night before he was removed to his long home.

The next day the weather was better, and large numbers of persons assembled at Quincy to witness the last scene in the eventful history of one whose public life had extended over nearly the whole duration of the national history. The walking, however, was bad, which prevented the proposed order of ceremonies from taking full effect. The house of Mr. Adams is about half a mile from the church, if it be canonical so to denominate a Unitarian meeting-house, where the funeral services were to be celebrated, and there being some mistake in the arrangements, whereby the train of cars conveying the Congressional Committee and other dignitaries, was carried past the house to the village, the procession was not only delayed, but curtailed of its proportions. In every other respect the arrangements were well made and well executed.

The body was brought, under escort, to the house, where it lay for a time, in the northernmost (though I am not sure of my points of compass) parlour, or drawingroom. This room is directly under Mr. Adams's library, where he spent most of his time, when at home, and in which his father died, making the end of the house farthest from Boston. The age of the house is not certainly known, but it must exceed a century. It is quite unique, and though not, probably, possessing "all modern conveniences," as an auctioneer might say, still a picturesque building, and one that has an air very suitable to the character of the men whose names are associated with it. It has no pretensions to architectural splendour, either in extent or in details, but it has thoroughly the look of a gentleman's house; and its low ceilings, rooms to which you stumble up or down by a step or two, panelled walls, hung with portraits of men and women of the last century, altogether make up an appropriate abode for an historical family. I trust that it may escape for many years, that horrible spirit of improvement, which is sweeping away all things that are old, in the way of habitation, and filling the land with timber abominations, the like of which, eye hath not seen, nor hath the heart of man conceived.

After a proper interval the coffin was carried to the meeting-house and placed upon the communion table, directly under the pulpit. The pulpit was hung with black, the last words of Mr. Adams, "THIS IS THE LAST OF EARTH!" conspicuous upon its front, in white letters.—The walls, galleries, &c. were also dressed in mourning. On the right hand side of the pulpit, as you face it, is a tablet let into the wall, to the memory of John and Abigail Adams, containing an epitaph by the son who is just gone to join them, upon that eminent pair, and surmounted by a bust of the second President. In the front pews, on the right-hand side of the broad aisle, sat the family and relations of the deceased. Immediately behind them was the pew of Mr. Adams, closed, and dressed in black,—the crowded state of the rest of the building, making this mourning vacuity the more marked. Opposite them, on the left-hand side of the broad aisle, were the Congressional Committee, with their mourning scarfs over their shoulders. The Governor, members of the Legislature, Magistrates, and delegations from cities and towns, and citizens generally, filled, and more than filled, the ample building. But it was all managed with the greatest decorum and order.

The services consisted of prayers, selections from Scripture, a hymn written by Mr. Adams, a funeral sermon by the Rev. William P. Lunt, the minister of the parish, and a concluding anthem. Mr. Lunt has a fine voice and delivery, and is an uncommonly good reader, so that the services were given with excellent rhetorical effect. His discourse was an extremely well-written, and scholarlike production, giving a sketch of Mr. Adams's career, with such reflections and "*improvements*" as seemed to him to flow from it. Its deficiency lay in passing over in absolute silence, all that made Mr. Adams's later career distinctive. No allusion, near or remote, was made to the Right of Petition, or to the matter of Slavery. To be sure, there were fifteen slaveholders sitting directly under the reverend gentleman's nose, and it might be that he did not, as was suggested to me, "think it best to say anything to jar upon the harmony of the occasion." Only it seemed as if rather a high price was paid for the harmony. Or it might have been, as I also heard hinted, that he does really think Mr. Adams's conduct in those particulars the least creditable part of his career and that the less is said about them the better. However it might be, the effect to a bystander was very much as if some clever painter should undertake to paint Mr. Adams's portrait,—*only leaving out the eyes*,—because either he or some other people did not like their expression!

After the services were over, the procession was formed anew, and proceeded to the burying-ground, opposite the meeting-house. The military formed a line across the street, and presented arms as the body, borne by six subaltern officers, and followed by the procession, uncovered, was carried to the family vault, and there deposited. The vault is in the wall of the burying-ground next the street, on your left hand as you enter the gate, not very far from it. The elder Adams and his wife lie under the church; and I inferred from some things I heard, that their son might at some future time be placed by their side, then, doubtless, a corresponding tablet to that I have mentioned above, will occupy the other side of the pulpit, and the walls of Quincy Church will record what it is not likely any other in America ever will, that two Presidents

gress from all sections should come to Boston, and the city would not give them a glass of wine, *he* would, or words to that effect. But he is, perhaps, hardly to be held responsible for his words, as it is said he is labouring under a specific delusion, certainly enough to make out a *prima facie* case for the issuing of a commission of lunacy. It is affirmed, though it certainly should not be believed without strong proof, that this unfortunate gentleman actually believes that he has a chance of being nominated by the Whigs next June, for the Vice-Presidency! His talent has generally been thought to lie in the accumulation of cotton; but if this report be true, his wits must, for this once, have gone *a woolgathering*. I fear they must now be looked for only in the moon—that receptacle for all things lost below;

"Where heroes' wits are kept in ponderous vases,
And beaux' in snuff-boxes and tweezer-cases!"

There is but one contingency that can take him out of the range of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*; and that is, if the Whigs should be mad enough to set up Mr. Clay for President, they may be fools enough to nominate Mr. Lawrence for Vice-President.

When it was known that the Committee intended to allow wine to be furnished at the dinner, the Mayor, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. refused to attend it. This refusal excited a great stir among the City Fathers; and they used all the influence they could muster to persuade him to change his mind. But he humbly begged their permission (thanking them all the same) to decline making a fool of himself to oblige them. Although they had left their tails in the trap, he was too old a fox to be cajoled into parting with his own brush for the sake of a beautiful uniformity with their nakedness. So the chief magistrate of the city, at least, was spared the self-stultification of directing the prosecution of offences in the morning, which he had himself helped to commit over-night.

As to the character of the dinner, authorities differ. Some say that they got very druuk, were so riotous as to disturb the neighbourhood, and freely graced their conversation with that figure of speech which was favoured by Sir Robert Walpole, on the ground that everybody could understand it. Others, again, affirm that "Daniel at his pulse" was not more temperate, a refectory of Trappists more quiet, nor Joseph, escaping from Mrs. Potiphar, more chaste, than they. But whatever doubt there may be as to the quantity of wine imbibed, there can be none as to the quantity of *spittle that was licked up*; and as to the consumption of *toads*, it was enormous! Then the banquet was enlivened throughout by a succession of performances on the *marrow-bones*, by the principal characters. Altogether the feast was so conducted as to answer the purpose of its founders in the most thorough manner. The slaveholders were given to understand, that there was no bar to entire unity between themselves and the eminent Whigs of Boston. That no amount of indignity, and no accumulation of injuries could shake their fealty to their masters. That a slaveholder power cannot be raised to a point high enough to kick a particle of spirit into them. The Southern gentlemen undoubtedly came to Boston full of the contempt they feel, (and should feel,) for all Northern men, *except the Abolitionists* (whom they hate, but do not despise); but they are not the sensible men I take them for if they did not go away chuckling in the thought that the half had not been told them, and that in meanness and servility their hosts had bettered their warmest expectations.

D. Y.

## Congressional.

### Congress.—Indian Appropriation Bill.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Indian appropriation bill, (Mr. ROCKWELL, of Massachuseits, in the chair.)

The question pending when the Committee was last in session, was on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. VINTON, viz: "For education for fifteen years, stipulated in the second article of the supplement to the treaty of 24th May, 1834, ($1,000 having heretofore been appropriated,) $2,000." The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was then continued down to the items under the head, "*To the Florida Indians.*"

Mr. Giddings moved to strike out the first item under the head of "The Florida Indians."

Mr. G. said there were some facts to which he wished to call the attention of the Committee, and hence he made his motion to strike out this item. He designed to show that the treaty under which this appropriation was to be made, had never been observed. It was of the date of 1823, and he repeated that it had never been regarded either by the Indians or by ourselves. In order to show the manner in which we ourselves have disregarded it, he would call the attention of the House to the treaty itself.

By the third article of the Treaty the United States Government stipulated to take the Seminole Indians under its care and protection, and defend them against all persons whatever; in return for which, the Indians had agreed to do certain things on their part. He had looked into this treaty and its fulfilment, and he now called the attention of the House to the fact, that instead of protecting these poor Indians, we had, on the contrary, suffered them to be robbed and outraged with impunity. He would send an Executive document of the 1st session of the 24th Congress to the Clerk's table, and ask that it might be read. [It was read accordingly.] The paper was dated April 2, 1836. It stated that a certain tract of land had been secured to a certain Indian chief (with a hard name) in 1823. That in consequence of suspicions which had been excited against him and his people, as contemplating mischief to the whites, he had voluntarily offered to be disarmed, and accordingly he and his people had surrendered their arms, and in this helpless condition had been robbed of all the negroes he held, and which were there called and considered so much property. A catalogue of their names and respective value was given, from which it appeared that their collective value amounted to $15,000. Some of these he had held for twenty years; others were very young. They were taken forcibly by a vagabond negro-stealer named Robinson, who had run off and never been apprehended.

Mr. G. said he had made this motion only for the purpose of awaking the attention of the House to this gross outrage, which had never been atoned for. The facts of the case were certified by the United States District Attorney for Florida, and by the Judge before whom the case had been brought. He wished the House and the country to know how these Indians, while under the pledged protection of the United States, had been treated by a set of Florida slave thieves. These people had spread an alarm through that part of the country, by persuading them that these Indians were plotting mischief against the whites. The people thereupon came to them and charged them with intending to shed their blood. The Indians repelled the charge with indignation, and promptly offered to give proof of their friendly feelings and purposes, by voluntarily proposing to surrender their arms. The offer was accepted; the Indians gave up their guns, and when they were thus in a disarmed and helpless state, these land-pirates set upon them and robbed them of every slave they had in the world, and transported them to Georgia, where they were sold, and where they now languished in bondage.

If any language could fitly characterize a proceeding like this, Mr. G. confessed he could not command it.—The chief who had experienced this return for the demonstration of his friendly feelings toward white men was at the time a man of property, quiet and industrious—the owner of a ferry, and a farm, and of a number of negroes.

Now, this Government had pledged itself for the protection of these people. The Indians believed our assurance, rested secure under the protection of the Government of the United States, and quietly and voluntarily surrendered up their arms to our hands, and lost their all in consequence. This chief had sent up his petition to the House for indemnification: the memorial had been referred, and had been pressed upon the House for years together; but, while his memorial slept in this House, the man himself emigrated over the Mississippi, and there lived in poverty at this day. But, though he had thus left our borders, and gone far from the scene of his former prosperity, he still continued to send an imploring voice to Congress for redress; he still continued to make his appeal to the justice of that House.

Mr. G. could not move and could not vote to give this injured chief the redress he asked for and claimed, because he did not believe that one man could own another, and be paid for him as property. But the House was daily in the habit of paying white men for slaves lost, and why should they not measure out equal relief to an Indian? Mr. G. could not himself vote for a bill giving him the money he asked, because, as he said, he was not in the belief that a man could hold a slave or be paid for him it lost; but while the committees of the House were from time to time reporting in favour of white claimants in like cases, he thought, on their own principles, they ought not to refuse relief to a poor Indian. These people were still crying to the Government for stipulated relief, but the offenders were to this hour "unwhipped of justice." They had been indicted but could not be convicted. As a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs he deemed it his duty to call the attention of the House to these facts, and to show up the different ways in which this Government meted out justice to the helpless and to the strong.

Before he resumed his seat it was proper that he should notice the difference between the state of servitude as it existed among Indians and among the whites in the South. Among the former Slavery itself was comparative freedom. Slaves to Indians looked with horror to being slaves to white men. For this assertion Mr. G. had the evidence of Wiley Thompson, late our agent among the Seminoles. The slaves belonging to this Indian Chief had been seized and taken from comparative freedom and sold into all the horrors of Slavery in Georgia, and there they still were suffered to languish against all the principles of natural justice, and in violation of the express stipulations of a solemn treaty.

Mr. G. having thus effected his object in bringing this case to the notice of the House, withdrew the motion he made to strike out.

Mr. G. again rose for the purpose of putting a question to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in relation to the Treaty of 1845. He wanted information. By the grace and favour of the Speaker he had been raised to a place on the Committee on Indian Affairs; and, wishing to discharge his duty as a member of that Committee, he applied to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. That gentleman and the House must be aware that there had long existed a quarrel between the Seminole Indians and the Creeks. The quarrel was one of ancient standing, having had its origin during the times of the Revolution. In 1845, it had been mutually agreed that the President of the United States should settle these differences. The object of Mr. G.'s inquiry was to know whether that ancient quarrel had been adjusted by the President, as proposed?

Mr. Vinton replied that it was not in his power to give his colleague any information on that subject. The Treaty with these Indians required a certain sum of money to be annually paid them by the United States, and it therefore became the duty of the House to appropriate that sum every year to carry out the law; and it was equally the duty of the President to pay them what by law belonged to them. If his colleague thought that the money had been paid to the wrong party, the bill was open to amendment in that respect. Mr. V. could not see how the question relating to the adjustment of this quarrel, had any bearing on the duty of this House to appropriate the sum stipulated by law.

Mr. Giddings replied that the United States Government occupied the position of guardians to these Indians, and that it was our duty to care for them as for so many minors. We had forced the Seminoles, at the point of the bayonet, to migrate into the country beyond the Mississippi, but their whole tribe shunned the Creeks with the utmost dread, because the Creeks laid claim to the wives and children of the Seminoles, and were ready to seize them as slaves. Hence these wretched Seminoles were seeking a residence wherever they could find it. Some in the forest, some in the midst of the Chickasaw nation, and were ready to go anywhere provided they kept out of the reach of the Creeks.

Certain slaves of the Creeks had fled from their masters before the Revolution, and had intermarried with Seminoles; whence the Creeks claimed their descendants as slaves, and the United States Government had paid them two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to get rid of that claim, although what the Seminoles actually claimed did not amount to more than half that sum—the Creeks insisting on an allowance for what would have been their increase when in servitude. The Seminoles lived in such dread of the Creeks that they dared not cross the Mississippi, because they would find there a branch of the Creek nation; and this was the true origin of the Florida war. It was a subject of complaint by the Cherokees that the Seminoles had come among them for refuge, and continued there as trespassers. Commissioners had been appointed by the United States Government to settle these difficulties; and as the gentleman from North Carolina, the former Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. McKay,) was in strict intimacy and communication with the President of the United States, he probably knew all about the whole matter. Mr. G. did not know whether the difficulty had been reconciled, or whether the Seminoles had been actually stripped of their wives and children. He should be obliged to the gentleman from North Carolina if he would give him information on that point.

Mr. Vinton said he did not understand his colleague (Mr. Giddings) to take the position that the money appropriated for these Indians was not due to them by law. Now, the money was equally due to them whether the controversy alluded to had or had not been settled.—However that might be, the House was not in circumstances to decide who were in the right and who were in the wrong. That was for the President to decide. Mr. V. went on to say that he entirely agreed with his colleague in believing that our Government had treated the Indians very harshly, and had not always kept its treaties with them as it should have done; but, even if his colleague was able to show this in the present case, it would form no reason why we should not pay this annuity. If, indeed, he could show that these Indians refused to comply with the stipulations of the treaty on their part, that might be a very good reason for withholding their annuities; but this, if, Mr. V. understood the matter, his colleague did not pretend, and he could not therefore see what his colleague's inquiry had to do with the appropriation.

Mr. Giddings replied that he had made no motion to strike out the appropriation. He did not ask that the money should be withheld, but he had simply put forth an inquiry with a view to ascertain the real facts of the case. Far be it from him to withhold from them their money. He wished rather to do them good; at any rate, he was willing to do them justice. Could any man tell what was the true situation of this matter? They were going on legislating in the dark, and no inquiries could exiort any light on the subject. Mr. G. was against his mode of legislation. He was not ready to vote money with his eyes blindfolded.

Mr. Vinton again pressed his inquiry. If Congress were bound to pay this annuity, what difference did it make to them whether these Indians had settled the controversy among themselves, or whether the Government had treated them well or ill. It was the duty of Congress to execute the Indian treaties, and hence it became the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means to report to the House the necessary appropriations for that purpose. If abuses had been committed, or if Government had been guilty of an omission of its duty, it belonged certainly rather to the Committee on Indian Affairs than to the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the facts. His colleague belonged to that committee, and yet he came to Mr. V. for this information. He would retort the question, and ask his colleague whether he had done his own duty? He asked his colleague what was the condition of these Indians and, whether they had made up their quarrels?

Mr. Giddings rejoined. When the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means asked his vote for paying a certain sum of money, he ought to be able to tell him why the money was wanting. When the President called upon Congress for money, he *generally* told Congress what the money was for. But if his colleague was ready to put the case of these Indians and their annuity under the jurisdiction of Indian Affairs, that committee would take good care of them.

Mr. Vinton replied that estimates were sent into the House, and corresponding items were reported in the Indian appropriation bills, because we had treaties with those Indians in which we agreed to pay them a certain sum or money. Those treaties were the law of the land and the Committee of Ways and Means could not go behind them. As Chairman of that Committee, Mr. V. had examined more than an hundred of those treaties, and there found that the bond of the Government was given to pay them certain stipulated sums of money. All the information he had to give his colleague in relation to the present item was to say that our treaty required it. Did his colleague deny that the money was due? If he wanted to know what was the state of controversy between two Indian tribes, let him as a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, make the requisite investigation. This certainly was not the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means. If it belonged to anybody it belonged to the Indian Committee. It was for this reason that different standing committees had been appointed by the House, so that each might take its own appropriate share of the public business, and each report the bills that belonged to its own department. If further legislation was demanded by the state of these tribes, it was for the Indian Committee and not for the Finance Committee of the House to report that necessity and prepare the proper bills to meet it.

In the Senate, on the 16th, on motion of Mr. Cass, the Ten Regiment Bill was taken up. We copy from the Tribune a brief report of the remarks of Mr. Calhoun:

He said that after a careful and patient examination of the measure, he was not enabled to find a single argument to justify the Senate in passing the bill; under existing circumstances he thought those in favour of the bill supposed it necessary to intimidate that Mexico, overlooked the actual condition of that country and its Government. If, said he, the Mexican Government was strong and capable of resistance, it might afford some plausible reason for the passage of the bill under consideration. But such was not the case. On the contrary, there was little more than the shadow of a Government in existence, and that at the will of our forbearance. Without resources, without an army, or power of resistance—the Government was under our protection—and Mexico had been induced to treat and sue for peace to save herself from annihilation. The danger was not that she would refuse to ratify, but that the Government may perish before the Treaty gets there. Beside, we hold ample power in our own hands, sufficient to induce her to come to terms. To secure speedy ratification, it is only necessary for us to notify her that we will take such boundary as will suit our purpose, and save our twenty millions of dollars.

Mr. Calhoun then proceeded to point out the bad effects that would result from the passage of this bill upon the commercial and monetary affairs of the country, leading to apprehension in the public mind that the Treaty would not be ratified. It would prove a costly bravado on our part.

Mr. Calhoun dwelt on the power assumed by the President in levying taxes in Mexico; Congress had the right, but not the President. He was not the conqueror—the people were the conquerors, who were represented in Congress under the Constitution. Whenever a country was conquered, that country and its laws were put down for the time, and our Constitution became established over it in full force. The President had no more power to levy taxes in Mexico than he had to do the same thing in the United States; and he would here put in his solemn protest against the exercise of such unauthorized power. The President acted without law, and in violation of the Constitution. He ought to have asked authority of Congress.

In conclusion—Mr. Calhoun stated that in all he had said he put himself above all personal or party considerations, and went for looking to the best interests of the country, and to the maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, followed in a speech in support of the Administration, and advocated the passage of the bill.

The bill, it is supposed, will pass the Senate, but its passage in the House is doubtful.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Foreign.

#### Two Weeks Later from Europe.

*The Republic Confirmed in France!—Flight of the Royal Family and Ministers.—Wanderings of the King and Queen.—Their Arrival in England.—Adhesion of the Clergy to the Republic!—Recognition of the Republic by the United States, England, Belgium, Switzerland.—Address of the American Ambassador to the Provisional Government.—The Tuileries a Hospital for Workmen.—Overthrow of the House of Peers—Abolition of Titles of Nobility—Position of England toward the New Republic—Universal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot—Difficulties of the Government—The Duc d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville furnished with a steamer to go where they wish—Measures of the Provisional Government—New French Ambassadors to other Countries—Independence of Prussia—Resignation of Metternich—Rising in Bavaria—Constitution forced from the King at the Point of the Bayonet—Destruction of Messina by the King of Naples—Effect of the Revolution in England—Riots in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Manchester—Indian Corn in Demand—Tendency of Breadstuffs Upward—Transactions in Cotton at a stand—Abolition of Slavery in the French Colonies—Abolition of Capital Punishment.*

The steam packet Caledonia, Captain Leitch, arrived at Boston Tuesday evening.

She was telegraphed 30 miles out, at 15 minutes before 5 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock it was ascertained that she was aground on Governor's Island. She was got off next tide, and her passengers and mails landed soon after 10 o'clock.

She sailed from Liverpool on the 12th instant, and the news received by her is, therefore, two weeks later than that brought by the Cambria at this port.

The intelligence is of the utmost consequence to the whole world. It is of greater importance than any ever received from Europe. It interests all classes of the community, and will be read with the greatest avidity.

Our latest advices from Paris are of the 10th instant.

From the European Times.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, March, 12.

The Revolution in France is now "*au fait accompli.*" The abdication of Louis Philippe—the appointment and rejection of a regency—the complete triumph of the Parisians over the army—the establishment of a Provisional Government—the erection of a Republic—the overthrow of the House of Peers and titles of distinction—the precipitate, abject flight of all the members of the Orleans family, with their misguided ministers, to our own shores or to other places of exile—the immediate recognition of the new Republic of France by Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States—have all fallen in such rapid succession that the "events of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker," each minute teeming with some mighty occurrence affecting the destinies of whole nations and dynasties.

Our latest advices from Paris represent the city as tranquil; but the financial crisis still continues unabated, and some eminent houses are spoken of as being in difficulty; but no further failures have been announced. The funds have fallen considerably. On the 8th instant, the Three per Cents opened at 50f. and after having been done at 46f. closed at 47f; whilst the Five per Cents opened at 85f. were done at 74f. and closed at 75f. There was no tumult or agitation—all was sad and gloomy; men came and offered their securities for money only, at whatever prices they could get, but scarcely a buyer could be found.

We have just received a telegraph despatch from Folkestone, stating that the French Government had stopped the payment of the Treasury bonds, which they have hitherto been in the habit of discounting.

It is now fixed that General Lamoricière is to be the minister of war.

The Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by two Vicars-General, presented himself to the Provisional Government on Tuesday, and gave in his adhesion to the new order of things, in the name of the entire clergy of his diocese.

M. Duclerc has been appointed under Secretary of State of the ministry of France. Numerous diplomatic appointments are announced—M. *ci-devant* Duc de Harcourt, goes to London; E. Dalton, to Turin; M. *ci-devant* Duc de Boissy, to Rome; General Faborier, to Constantinople; M. de Saacy, to the United States; M. de Beaumont, to Denmark; M. *ci-devant* Prince de Moskena to Spain.

Forthcoming elections in France excite great attention. Government, aware of the fearful importance of this matter, were preparing for the crisis. Eight hundred mercantile firms, connected with the Paris Bourse, waited on the Provisional Government, to ask further delay of a month on bills due on the 29th ultimo, which, by decree of Government, had already been extended to the 10th inst. It not being acceded to, they were said to have threatened to dismiss their clerks and workmen, and announced their determination not to ratify their engagements. Three per cents closed at Paris on the 9th at 53f.; five per cents at 73f.

M. Arago, the Republican Minister of the Marine, sent for the French Admirals in Paris; they all attended; he then addessed them, and asked if there were any of them willing to serve the Republic, they replied—"All." He then said he required a man of courage and steadiness; that he knew them all to be so, and he was ready to appoint to the command of the fleet of the Republic, any one they might choose to select; they declared their willingness to abide by his own decision. M. Arago then said he had equal confidence in all, but that there was one among them who enjoyed an advantage which determined his choice. He then appointed Admiral Baudin to the command of the Toulon fleet. The nomination was at once approved by all the admirals present. Admiral Baudin has left Paris for Toulon; he is immediately to take the command, and to sail for Algiers, his instructions are to take possession of any ships he may find in the port of Algiers, and to proclaim Algeria an integral part of the French Republic.

Toulon papers of the 10th, state that the Duc d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville arrived off that port, and made communications to Admiral Baudin, who, through telegraph, applied to Government for instructions. The Admiral, it was said, had been authorized to place a steamer at the disposal of the princes, to convey them wherever they pleased to go.

The Chateau of Neuilly has been sacked and burned to the ground. There are thousands of caricatures against Louis Philippe, in all the print shops in Paris; they have appeared as if by magic. The whole of the Colonels of the twelve legions of National Guards have been dismissed. The Colonels of the 7th and 10th were nearly massacred by their own men, for refusing to march against the Tuileries.

The palace of the Tuilleries has been converted into an hospital for workmen, under the name of the Hotel des Invalids Caviles.

The Rouen Railway is stopped; the populace have burnt the Bridge of Amiens.

The statue of the late Duc d'Orleans, which stood in the Court of the Louvre, has been taken down.

*The Decrees, &c. of the New French Government.*

During the Revolution, decrees and proclamations on the following subjects were issued, from time to time, by the Provisional Government, mayors of arondissements, &c.:—

1st.—Interdiction of meeting of the ex-Chamber of Peers.

2d.—An organization of a moveable National Guard, of 24 batalions.

3d.—Arrest and punishment of deserters.

4th.—Articles pledged at the *Mont de Piété*, to be restored to the owners—the minister of finance paying the amount due on them.

5th.—The Tuileries to be an asylum for invalid workmen.

6th.—Capital punishment to be abolished.

7th.—All political prisoners to be liberated, and furnished with means to join their families.

8th.—Suppression of Chamber of Peers, and dissolution of Chamber of Deputies; Constitution of a Republic; every citizen to be a National Guard; the liberty of the Press guarantied, and freedom of thought secured.

9th.—National workshop to be opened for the unemployed.

10th.—All citizens to remain in arms, and defend their barricades, till they have acquired all their rights.

12th.—Order to arrest ministers.

13th.—Abolition of all titles and nobility.

14th.—Change of the term regiments to demi-brigade.

15th.—Ten days additional time granted, to pay bills throughout the Republic. 15th.—National Assembly to meet on the 20th of April, and decree a Constitution. Population to be the basis of election. Representatives of the people fixed at 900, including those of Algiers, and the Colonies; suffrage to be direct and universal. All Frenchmen 21 years of age, to be electors, and all of 25 to be eligible to be elected, the ballot to be secret; voters to be furnished with a ballot list, and to vote at the principal place in each canton; no person to be a Representative who has not 2,380 votes; each representative to have 75 francs per day for the duration of the session; the National Constituent Assembly to meet on the 20th of April.

17th.—Payment of half-year's interest on the five, four and a half, and four per cents, falling due on the 22d March, to be made at Paris from the 6th, and in the departments from the 18th.

18th.—Interest of Bons du Tresor, fixed at 4½ per cent. for those of from three to four months to run, and at 5 per cent. for those of from six months to a year.

19th.—An act to be prepared for the immediate emancipation of the slaves of all the colonies.

20th.—All taxes to be collected as before.

21st.—A budget to be brought forward, in which the system of indirect-taxation would be modified.

22d.—All prosecutions against the press, and for political offences, to be withdrawn, and the prisoners confined for such offences to be released.

23d.—Forbids the publication of any placards, without the printer's name being attached.

24th.—Restores the old military title of Generals of Brigade and Division.

25th.—Dissolves the Municipal Council of Paris.

26th.—Discount banks to be established.

27th.—The stamp duty on periodicals suppressed.

28th.—All oaths taken by public functionaries to be discontinued.

29th.—The persons, properties, and rights of foreigners to be respected.

30th.—All the citizens to be armed and clothed as National Guards; those not able to provide clothing, to be furnished with it by provisional government.

31st.—Diminution in hours of labour—where it was 11 hours, to be 10; and where 12, 11.

32d.—During the ten days preceding the convocation of the primary assemblies, unstamped papers may be published.

33d.—The central administration of the Department of Marine and Colonies to be organized on a new footing.

34th.—A gradual assimilation of the institutions of Algeria to those of France to take place; the army to be recompensed for its past services to France.

35th.—Property of all kind, and works of utility, to be preserved and respected.

36th.—Royal residences to be sold, and proceeds applied to the victims of the Revolution, and as some compensation for losses in trade and manufactures.

Decrees have also been issued, changing the names of several vessels in the navy, and also the names of those of the streets which had any reference to monarchy, or the members of the fallen king's family. All institutions having the name royal prefixed, to be called national.

Guizot had arrived in England.

Castle of Vincennes surrendered, and most other fortifications—slight resistance.

Large bodies of people were going to Paris from Rouen and Orleans to assist fighting.

Rumor says that the Duc de Montpensier has taken an active part in preparations of military against Paris.

Louis Napoleon, received by cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

The Chateau of St. Cloud has been burned.

The U. Times has an article of some length, upon the condition of things in France; we insert the following extracts, as a specimen of its tone:

As the revolution of 1830 was the work of the *bourgeoise*, so is the revolution of 1848 the act and deed of the working classes, who have sealed the inauguration of their power with their own blood.

The question which every one asks his neighbour, is, "Will it last?" Every man in England, and, we believe, elsewhere, hopes so. Lamartine himself says, in his address to foreign powers,

"We desire, for humanity, that peace may be preserved; we even hope it."

Sincerely do we re-echo those words, applying them emphatically, even in a more enlarged sense than Lamartine—we hope that peace may be preserved, both, without the Republic, and within the sphere of its domestic dominion. Our sympathies, nay, our interests, are all intimately interwoven with the maintenance of peace; but the great social problem which these men who are aiming to govern millions by a stroke of the pen, is of too intricate and complex a character at once to be solved. The difficult question of human labour, the real and only source of wealth, and its more equal distribution, is the great argument, to the height of which they propose to direct all their efforts. They may cut this gordian knot, but to unravel it by the slower and surer process of developed industry, founded on peace and security, far exceeds, we fear, the ephemeral power of any provisional Government, however absolute or well disposed. * *

PARIS, March 1.—All titles are abolished, together with all the nobility. The adhesion of Marshals, Generals, and other high functionaries of authority, and inhabitants of France are pouring in. Marshals Soult, Molitor, Sebastiani, Bugeaud, Reilie Dode de la Brunere, sent in adhesion to the new Government.

PARIS, March 2d.—The public works in Paris have resumed their activity. The cordialities between England and France are confirmed, and a despatch from Palmerston by Lord Normanby, acknowledging the French Republic, is received.

*Great demonstrations by American citizens.*—On the 6th of March instant, the provisional government received a deputation of two hundred and eighty citizens of the United States, who walked to the Hotel de Ville, bearing American and French flags on the same staff.

Mr. Goodrich, the Peter Parley of the United States, in the name of his countrymen, presented a brief and complimentary address, and presented two flags, as emblems of "eternal alliance between France and the United States."

M. Arago replied—It was his conviction, that France and America would live in the most intimate relations of friendship and union. We receive the colours with gratitude. They shall be placed in the Hotel de Ville.—I trust that despotism shall never attempt to snatch them thence. [Loud applause.]

The double flag was then placed in the *salle de reception*.

The deputation then withdrew amidst cries of "*Vive la Republique!*"

Mr. Rush, the American Minister, then made an address, recognizing the provisional Government. He was replied to by M. Arago.

*The Important Events in other parts of Europe.*

SICILY.—It is rumored at Marseilles that the King of Naples has complied with the demands of the people of Sicily. The ministry have resigned.

ITALY.—The news from Italy is important. It was announced some days back that marshal law had been proclaimed at Lombardy by order of the Austrian Government.

PRUSSIA.—We are happy to announce that the conduct of the King of Prussia in regard to the French Republic is precisely what might have been expected from a monarch who has shown himself animated by so constitutional a spirit at home—who, while he governs his people in the way best suited to their welfare, is ready to admit the right of other nations to be governed according to their own fancies, provided those fancies do not interfere with the general peace.

AUSTRIA.—The resignation of Metternich was announced for a certainty in Paris on the 8th inst. There was a grand council of all the ministers immediately held on hearing from Paris. Thirty thousand troops are to advance to Italy without delay.

BAVARIA.—At Munich a rising has taken place, and a Constitution has been extorted from the King at the point of the bayonet.

Prussia was arming, but wont interfere.

The German States are on the brink of a volcano.

SPAIN.—In Spain, the French party was overthrown. Christina was in despair. Maryaet had proposed suspension of individual guaranties of liberty. Two millions of pounds were obtained to support the Queen and throne.

BELGIUM.—Brussels was greatly disturbed on hearing the news of the Revolution. Summary means were taken to suppress popular malcontents.

GERMANY.—Accounts from Frankfort to March 4th, say that the Burgher's Guard had assembled in different parts of the town and paraded the streets, crying, "Vive la Republique." The people demanded the same terms as were granted by the Duke of Nassau; but, after receiving assurances from one of the authorities that a free press should be granted, they retired without committing any excess.

GREAT BRITAIN.—It could scarcely have been anticipated but that the great movement which has convulsed France, should have been felt in some degree in the British Islands.

In London a trifling disposition to riot was exhibited in the earliest part of the week, but the disorders were confined to the mischievous boys and artisans out of employment—order was speedily restored. In Glasgow the tumults were more serious, and several persons have been unfortunately shot by the military.

In Manchester some tendency to disturbance has been exhibited, but everything is now quiet. In Liverpool tranquillity has been undisturbed; numbers of unemployed porters and others have assembled on the Exchange, but no political feeling is observable.

In Ireland no breach of the peace has yet taken place; but the exciting language of a certain portion of the press, which *surpasses anything within our recollection, has not escaped the attention of the authorities.*

IRELAND.—A special meeting of the Repeal Confederation was held. William Smith O'Brien attended, to take immediate action on the glorious news from France.

A rumor was prevalent in Dublin on the 9th, that the Privy Council had decided in suppressing or preventing the demonstration through Ireland.

On the 17th, no proclamation had been issued up to that day. It was daily looked for.

Cheers for the Revolution at Edinburgh on the 7th instant. Serious riot. A crowd assembled and demolished houses; thence marched through the streets; smashed over 1000 lamps. Dragoons and local pensioners dispersed the mob, cutting off one man's nose, hacking another's leg.

Cheers for the French Republic in every quarter.

Mr. John O'Connell sent in his adhesion to the Republic.

Our next will contain fuller details, the late arrival of the steamer renders a more extended account this week impossible.

### General Items.

*A Hard Hit.*—The Howe street Congregational Society having invited Rev. Mr. Love to become their pastor, he has accepted the call on condition that they first pay up what they owe their old shepherd, Mr. Baldwin!—This is what might be called in Cromwellian parlance, "a spiritual kick for heavy-bottom Christians."—*New Haven Register.*

*Lightning at Sea.*—The Packet ship West Point, at New York, from Liverpool, met with a tremendous weather on her passage, and was struck by lightning *seven times within two hours!* Two men were killed, and the captain was knocked down.

The works of John Quincy Adams, which will make some fifteen or twenty large octavo volumes, we understand will be soon given to the press by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the son and executor of the deceased statesman, who had carefully revised them for publication, and has by his will appropriated a sum of money to defray the expense of printing, &c. Among the unpublished writings of Mr. Adams is a new version of The Psalms in Metre, a translation of Wieland's Oberon, and several minor poems; but the chief portion of his MSS. consists of historical, biographical and poetical works, relating to the last half century.—*Tribune.*

*Niagara Suspension Bridge.*—The work upon the Suspension Bridge is rapidly advancing. On Monday Mr. Ellet, the contractor, crossed to the Canadian side on the wires. He will cross on horseback before the first day of June.—Alb. Eve. Jour.

*Election of Chief of Onondaga Tribe.*—At a meeting of the Onondaga tribe of Indians, with the Oneida tribe, at Onondaga Castle, on the 10th of March, 1848, at the Council House, David Hill, late one of the Chiefs of the tribe of Onondaga Indians, was removed from the office of Chief, and Abraham La Fort was raised to be the Head Chief, by the voice of both nations.—*Onondaga Standard.*

*Trial of Dr. Coolidge.*—The trial of this individual for the murder of Edward Matthews, of Waterville, commenced at Augusta, Me. on the 14th instant, before Judges Whitman, Shepley, and Wells. Attorney General S. H. Blake and Lot M. Morrill, Esq. appeared in behalf of the State, and Hon. Geo. Evans and Edwin Noyes, Esq. for the prisoner. The correspondent of the Portland Advertiser thus describes his appearance:

"He is about 27 years of age, and has a very quiet, intelligent, and pleasant expression of countenance. The most fastidious observer could not complain of the bearing and whole appearance of the prisoner, or argue from it either guilt or innocence, although it certainly shows him to possess great self-possession, and a nice sense of the situation in which he is placed. His head is rather small and narrow, perceptive faculties large, with keen deep-set eyes and heavy eyebrows, giving to his countenance a sharp, penetrating although quiet expression."

The indictment contained four counts:—that Coolidge inflicted a mortal wound on Matthews—that he administered prussic acid to him—that the murder was committed by means of prussic acid—and that it was given in brandy which he knew Matthews intended to drink.

*Letter from Father Mathew.*—We find the following letter from this renowned clergyman, directed to Mr. McGrath, Secretary to the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society of our city:

CORK, 23d February, 1848.

Dear Mr. McGrath—To you and the gentlemen of the Committee I feel deeply grateful for the sentiments expressed towards me on behalf of the members of your Society.

I am much gratified by the assurance that my humble efforts are so highly appreciated—at the same time I do not attribute any merit to myself. The wonderful change that has been effected is the work of the Right Hand of the Most High God, and is admirable in our eyes.

It will be a great sacrifice to me to leave Ireland, but, whatever may be the consequence, I trust that, with the co-operation of the friends of Temperance in the States, our sacred cause will proceed and prosper.

With regard to my movements in America, I am free until my arrival in New York, when I shall consult with my friends on the subject.

I anxiously look forward to the pleasure of meeting you and my other dear friends some time in May, and, with sincerest wishes for your and their happiness, I am, my dear Mr. McGrath, yours devotedly,

THEOBALD MATHEW.

*Penalties for Seduction and Abduction in the State of New York.*—It may be of some importance to libertines, victims, and public prosecutors within our State, and some encouragement to the advocates of moral purity in other States, to know that the following acts have, under the pressure of public sentiment, become laws of New York:

An Act to Punish Abduction as a Crime. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1.—Any person who shall inveigle, entice, or take away any unmarried female of previous chaste character, under 25 years of age, from her father's house, or wheresoever else she may be, for the purpose of prostitution at a house of ill-fame, assignation or elsewhere, and every person who shall aid or assist in such abduction for such purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in a State prison not exceeding two years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year. Provided that no conviction shall be had under the provisions of this Act on the testimony of the female so inveigled or enticed away unsupported by other evidence, nor unless an indictment shall be found within two years after the commission of the offence.

An Act to Punish Seduction as a Crime. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1.—Any man who shall, under promise of marriage, seduce and have illicit connection with any unmarried female of previous chaste character, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison not exceeding five years, or by imprisonment in a common jail not exceeding one year; provided that no conviction shall be had under the provisions of this act, on the testimony of the female seduced, unsupported by other evidence, nor unless indictment shall be found within two years after the commission of the offence; and provided farther, that the subsequent marriage of the parties may be plead in bar of a conviction.

*A Coloured Lawyer.*—A case is to be tried at the approaching Sessions of this Co., which we understand will involve some interesting points for the consideration of the community generally, and the African race in particular. It is the trial of A. Bradley, a coloured attorney of Williamsburgh, who claims a right to practice law under the new Constitution, and who stands indicted on a charge of maliciously commencing a prosecution. Bradley, we are told, was formerly a slave in Virginia, has been educated, and displays rather more ability than his degraded race are supposed to possess. If we rightly understand the matter, the question will be mooted whether he has right to practice law, and where or how the rights of citizenship were conferred upon him. At the South, the manumission of a slave does not make him a citizen; and no provision being made in the free States for the naturalization of negroes, the question may with propriety be urged, whether the new Constitution allows of such latitude, though we believe that instrument does not expressly prohibit it. It is expected that Bradley will defend himself against the indictment. Without desiring to promote the oppression of any member of Bradley's unfortunate race, who is striving to make a name and fame, we should like to see the District Attorney prosecute the above points to a judicial decision.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

*Kidnapper Taken.*—A man named Elisha Kirkman sold a negro boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age, recently, at Wilmington, N. C. for $325. The boy had been indentured to the man's brother, in Guilford, and Kirkman bought his time and sold him for a slave, threatening him with death if he denied the ownership. After the fraud was discovered, Kirkman was overhauled and compelled to give up the money, and was then arrested and committed to jail to stand trial hereafter.

*Interesting Documents.*—The correspondence between Mr. Trist and General Scott is about to be given up to the public, as a piece of entertaining and instructive literature. If it were not so diffuse, filling some one or two hundred pages—the whole correspondence of General Scott with the Department, &c. some seven hundred pages—it might be published in pamphlet form, and hawked about the streets.—*Public Ledger Correspondence.*

*Seizure of Bark Laurens, of Sag

# Poetry.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

## JERUSALEM.

BY WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

Thou City of the Lord, whose name
The angelic host in wonder tells!
The halo of whose endless fame
All earthly splendour far excels—
To thee from Judah's stable mean
Arose the Prince from Jesse's stem,
And thine hath deathless glory been
With thee, Jerusalem!

What though thy temples, domes, and towers,
That man in strength and weakness made,
Are with their priests and regal powers
In lowly dust and ashes laid!
The story of thine ancient time
Steals on us, as it stole on them
Thrice hallowed by the lyre sublime
Of thee, Jerusalem!

We see within thy porches, Paul
Uplift the arm, the voice command,
Whose heaven-taught zeal, whose earnest call,
Could rouse or paralyze the land—
Though gold and pomp were his, and more,
For God he spurned the glittering gem,
And cast him prostrate all before
Thy gates, Jerusalem!

Even from the Mount of Olives now,
When morning lifts her shadowy veil,
And smiles o'er Moab's lofty brow,
And beauteous Jordan's stream and vale,
The ruins o'er the region spread,
May witness of thine ancient fame,
The very grave-yards of thy dead—
Of thee, Jerusalem!

The temple in its gorgeous state
That in a dreadful ruin fell,
The fortress and the golden gate
Alike the saddening story tell,
How He by Hinnom's vale was led
To Caiaphas, with mocking shame,
That glad redemption might be shed
O'er thee, Jerusalem!

Fast by the Virgin's tomb, and by
These spreading olives bend the knee,
For here his pangs and suffering sigh
Thrilled through thy caves, Gethsemane,
'Twas here beneath the olive shade,
The Man of many sorrows came,
With tears as never mortal shed,
For thee, Jerusalem!

Around Siloam's ancient tombs
A solemn grandeur still must be;
And O, what mystic meaning looms
By thy dread summits, Calvary!
The groaning earth, that felt the shock
Of mankind's crowning sin and shame,
Gave up the dead, laid bare the rock,
For fallen Jerusalem!

Kind woman's heart forgets thee not,
For Mary's image lights the scene;
And casting back the inquiring thought
To what thou art, what thou hast been,
Ah! well may pilgrims heave the sigh,
When they remember all thy fame,
And shed the tear regrettingly
O'er thee, Jerusalem!

For awful desolation lies,
In heavy shades, o'er thee and thine,
As 't were to frown of sacrifice.
And tell thy story, Palestine;
And never was there darkness yet
Whereto His glory never came!
And guardian angels watch and wait
By thee, Jerusalem!

The lustre of thine ancient fame
Shall yet in brighter beams arise,
And heavenly measures to thy name
Rejoice the earth, make glad the skies;
And, with thy gathered thousands then
O! Love and Peace shall dwell with them,
And God's own glory shine again
O'er thee, Jerusalem!

From Graham's Magazine.

## THE VOICE OF THE FIRE.

BY J. BAYARD TAYLOR.

They sat by the hearth-stone broad and bright,
Whose burning brands threw a cheerful light
On the frosty calm of the winter's night.

Her radiant features wore the gleam
Which childhood learns from an angel dream,
And her bright hair stirred in the flickering beam.

Those tresses soft to his lips were pressed,
Her head was leaned on his happy breast,
And the throb of the bosom his soul expressed;

And ever a gentle murmur came
From the clear, bright heart of the wavering flame,
Like the faltering thrill of a worshipped name.

He kissed her on the warm, white brow,
And told her in fonder words, the vow
He whispered under the moonlit bough;

And o'er them a steady radiance came
From the shining heart of the mountain flame,
Like a love that burns through life the same.

The maiden smiled through her joy-dimmed eyes,
As he led her spirit to sunnier skies,
Whose cloudless light on the future lies—

And a moment paused the laughing flame,
As it listened awhile, and then there came
A cheery burst from its sparkling frame.

He visioned a home by pure love blest,
Clasping their souls in a calmer rest,
Like woodland birds in their leafy nest.

There slept, foreshadowed, the bliss to be,
When a tenderer life that home should see,
In the wingless cherub that climbed his knee.

And the flame went on with its flickering song,
And beckoned and laughed to the lovers long,
Who sat in its radiance, red and strong.

Then broke and fell a glimmering brand
To the cold, dead ashes fed and fanned,
And its last gleam leaped like an infant's hand.

A sudden dread to the maiden stole,
For the gloom of a sorrow seemed to roll
O'er the sunny landscape within her soul.

But hovering over its smoldering bed,
Its ruddy pinions the flame outspread,
And again through the chamber its glory shed

And ever its chorus seemed to be
The mingled voices of household glee,
Like a gush of winds in a mountain tree.

The night went on in its silent flow,
While through the waving and wreathed glow
They watched the years of the Future go.

Their happy spirits learned the chime
Of its laughing voice and murmured rhyme—
A joyous music for aftertime.

They felt a flame as glorious start,
Where, side by side, they dwelt apart,
In the quiet homestead of the heart.

# Miscellany.

From the Home Journal.

## TREATMENT OF THE BODY FOR THE MIND.

The Harpers have issued a very valuable book called "The Uses of the body in relation to the Mind"—a subject that we have long wished to see written upon. We have read in it, here and there, at a leisure moment, and find it abounding with useful facts and explanations. We quote two or three of the passages we have marked, and their valuable character will leave in the reader's mind a desire to see the remainder of the book:—

"A degree of abstemiousness is, by all reasonable persons, allowed to be favourable to mental effort, but an occasional fast is also found, in certain constitutions, to invigorate both mind and body. It seems to give time for the functions to complete their work, and then to rest for a while. Fasting, for a moderate period, diminishes the carbon in blood, and thus prevents drowsiness, while promoting a free circulation of highly vitalized blood through the brain; and as on this kind of supply the ready power of the mind depends, a clearness and rapidity of perception may reasonably be expected under such circumstances, provided the muscles are not much in demand. Those who, by mental habit, can take advantage of this state, may then attain the highest ecstacy of meditative abstraction. Probably the greater number of persons who think themselves morally and physically in health, would find how greatly they are mistaken if they could but be induced to bring their appetites more into subjection, and wait for something like an urgent demand for nourishment before they indulged in eating. Instead of submitting to custom, and regularly resorting to the table three or four times a day for the mere gratification of the palate, the wise plan would be sometimes completely to break through the habit and enjoy the quickening power of a rational will triumphing over animal appetite. * * *

"Among civilized nations, the use of purgatives is gradually taking the place of fasting. Hence the success of quackery in the aperient department among the English and Americans. We are an energetic people, and cannot be comfortable without abundant nourishment; but then, taking very refined food in large quantity, without sufficient intervals of abstinence, we find our brains and our bowels both miserably sluggish, and then the pill-box supplies a handy sort of remedy for ills that common sense should have prevented. 'The peristaltic persuaders' of the gourmand are as essential to his happiness as is his dinner; but not only do these gross livers need such helps; the exquisite poet must also resort to the apothecary to antidote the cook. Byron says, 'The thing that gives me the highest spirits is a dose of salts.' It diminished that congestion and irritability of his brain which his habits tended to keep up. He was at one period of his life epileptic; but he subdued the malady by extreme abstinence, frequently taking only potatoes and vinegar as his dinner. When he indulged in good living, and took stimulants, disorder of the brain returned in another form, and his temper became morose.—It was then that a dose of salts cheered him. Brisk purgatives often relieve melancholy, and that most powerful, one, hellebore, was the ancient specific for this disease, which generally arises from congestion of the liver and bowels, causing an impure state of the blood. The frequency of a condition approaching to this, is the secret of the demand for universal medicines, in the shape of strong purgatives. Here is the evil; many good men, who read and think pretty much, and fancy they understand physiology, because they have read about the blood, prove their ignorance of it by taking little exercise, and dolefully mismanaging their stomachs. They forget that moderation in eating and drinking, as well as meditation, is a Christian duty, and that fresh air, cheerful society, and an occasional fast, would more effectually relieve the burdened *viscera* than a whole box of vegetable pills. Instances are not uncommon, even among the highly, but yet partially educated, in which some real malady has fixed upon the vitals, and those pills are swallowed in large quantities with manifest mischief. It is matter of feeling, not of reasoning, with such persons. Their faith in the efficacy of the vaunted vegetables is grounded on ignorance, and confirmed by their sensations.—Thus I have known a consumptive patient, of strong mind, obstinately persist in taking pills, because they made him feel better, lighter, more cheerful, more happy. Of course, argument falls dead before such facts. Thus, in such forlorn cases, diarrhœa and purgatives hasten on the fatal issue; but then, by these means, the patients are kept just in that state which the highest degree of abstinence produces; their bodies waste and waste, but their souls are full of bright thoughts, as long as exertion is avoided. The habit of their minds become exalted by holy reading, it may be, as there is not blood enough in their veins to excite their passions, or to call their muscles into action. There is only just fuel enough to keep alive a clear flame, until the fire burns quite out. Such patients feel brighter and brighter to the last, and the pills, they say, are the cause of it all. These are taken again and again; exhaustion proceeds, but they go on to feel better, that is, lighter; the body is no impediment, except from weakness; so they continue taking the pills, and feeling better and better, until they die. * * * *

"There is a fact with which the police of Buenos Ayres are well acquainted—namely, that quarrelling and bloodshed are much more frequent when the wind blows from the north. Sir Woodbine Parish informs us, in his narrative, of a visit to that place, that a sort of moral derangement takes place while that wind continues. He relates that a gentleman, of amiable manners, under ordinary circumstances, was so affected by this wind, that whenever it prevailed, he would quarrel with any one he met; and he was at last executed for murder, after having engaged in street-fights, with knives, at least twenty times. This wind produces headache and disorder of faculty to a great extent, and of course, leads to increase of crime with all classes of persons who are accustomed readily to yield to their bodily impulses. No doubt the cause, as regards Buenos Ayres, arises from some *malaria* engendered in the marshes over which the wind passes. That the cause is chemical is proved by its effects on meat, which soon becomes putrid when exposed to it. The milk also quickly spoils, and the bread baked during its continuance is always bad. These facts suggest an extensive subject for consideration—namely, the influence of climate and geographic peculiarity on mental character. * * * *

"Perhaps when it is understood that young men have learned to value young women for their health, the liberty of their ribs, and that freedom of mind which is seldom known without a free use of the limbs, the plan of preparation will improve; and we shall more frequently see accomplished women in the majesty of natural beauty and gracefulness, instead of merely manufactured ladies, the stinted results of the most cruel artifice, which, at the best, makes only pretty dress-dolls, but too often converts what was naturally excellent into bedecked deformities of temper, face, and figure. Dr. Forbes says that he examined forty girls at a boarding-school, and every one of them who had been at the school above two years was crooked.

"Sameness of diet is also prejudicial to the mental faculties, especially if conjoined with a monotonous manner of life. This fact is strikingly demonstrated by the frequency of hypochondriasis or depression of spirits, among the inhabitants of the western islands of Scotland, and more particularly still among those of Iceland, as testified by Dr. Macculloch and Dr. Holland. We are instructed by these circumstances, to observe the importance of variety in our aliment, and to admire the goodness of Providence that supplies such a diversity of objects for every sense, and thus teaches us that our Maker considers our true enjoyment as the end of His plans in creation; and therefore we should endeavour to avoid too restricted a mode of life as we would the bonds of slavery; and that not only for our own good, but for the benefit also of our offspring. Probably as the intellect of man cannot be fully developed without free intercourse with every variety of mind, nor that of society without international commerce, so neither can the body attain and preserve its best state without occasional change in the kind of food, such as the diversities of climate and of season are intended to produce.

"Although Galen perhaps rather unduly estimated the benefits of regimen when he desired the philosophers to send all bad characters to him, yet no fact is better established than that diet greatly modifies the temper. Those who, conjoining gastronomic industry with general idleness, acquire dyspeptic acidity of stomach, commonly know, also, from experience, the meaning of a sour disposition; and those in whom good humour still so far prevails over bad blood as that they carry a pleasant countenance, yet feel, when gout is brewing in their veins, as if some evil spirit had possession of them, since the slightest circumstance that interferes with their pleasure throws them into sudden rage. The condition of blood which precedes gout is so constantly associated with irascibility, that John Hunter says gout and anger are almost synonymous with some persons. Indeed, it seems that what generally goes under the name of irritability is essentially a disorder of the blood, which operates as a felt inconvenience, an unnatural stimulus, disturbing the proper action of the brain, and rendering it unfit to be employed for the ordinary purposes of the mind. Unless bodily activity accompany free living, this state is sure to be induced, as students are generally aware; for beef and stimulants freely enjoyed, shortly reduce the faculties to confusion, unless by violent exercise the waste of the body is, in some measure, proportioned to the supply. The tiger in his cage becomes more wretched and restless if allowed two meals a day instead of one; and even the gentlest of creatures that ever graced a drawing-room, will become the most splenetic and pitiable of wives, if, shut up by indolence or fashion from the free use of her limbs, she indulge her appetite, without, at the same time, fulfilling the especial purposes for which she is a woman. Healthy mothers who suckle their own offspring, are well known to be happier and more amiable than others, not because their tempers are not tried, but because their blood is in a better state to bear their daily vexations. Cerebral excitement, however, may be due either to deficiency or to redundancy of blood, and it is quite certain that, without respect to its quantity, its chemical condition alone will alter its influence on the brain. It is probable, however, that in extreme cases of excitement, some powerful emotions kindles a flame of which bad blood furnishes the fuel. In phrensy, the character of the individual is rather intensified than changed, the state of affection in which the malady may have seized the patient continuing in general throughout the disease. Whenever we witness undue excitement, we may be certain that there is something wrong in the physical as well as in the moral state. It is important to act upon this fact, for much crime and misery will be prevented by advice and assistance calculated to remove the causes of this condition.

"There are a number of curious stories among old writers, in relation to the influence of certain meats upon the imagination; but we can regard them as facts, or, at least, not as in relation to cause and effect. Sennertus, a learned physician, relates that a young woman of Breslau, being struck with epilepsy on seeing a malefactor's head cut off, was, when all other remedies had failed, persuaded to drink the blood of a cat. She soon after began to cry and jump like a cat, and to hunt for mice, with silent watchfulness, at their holes. He gives another case of one who, being fed on swine's blood, took especial pleasure in wallowing in the mire: and of another who, on eating the brains of a bear, became of a bearlike disposition. We know, however, that the magicians among the ancients went further than this, and pretended—with how much truth we cannot say—that they possessed the power of altering the imagination of a man, so that he should fancy himself any kind of bird or beast, and imitate, in his madness, the movements and voices of such creatures. Baptisa Porta tells, that one method of accomplishing this was, by mixing a portion of a powerful narcotic poison—*solanum manicum*, or mandrake—with the brain of such animal as it was desired should infest the fancy of the party who swallowed it. He affirms that he tried this poison on one of his comrades, who had gormandized a large quantity of beef, who forthwith imagined himself surrounded with bulls rushing on him with their horns.

However we may regard such testimony, it is no doubt true, that the constant use of animal food ill qualifies the mind for literary application, since it produces blood which is very readily converted into muscle, and which, therefore, stimulates the brain to the desire of bodily action. Hence those who live by the chase alone, have vast delight in it, and are peculiarly indisposed for studious occupation: they become ill-tempered unless reduced by violent exercise. We can scarcely imagine a philosopher living on horse-flesh like a Tartar, or on buffalo meat, like a Red Indian; and it is a fact, that these tribes appear incapable of civilization until they acquire the habit of using a less stimulating diet, and begin to cultivate the fruits of the earth for their own use. The effect is not due merely to quieter objects thus suggested to their minds, as might be imagined, but really to the state of their blood. The difference in the success of Christian missionaries among such people, and among those whose chief sustenance is farinaceous, is very striking, and worthy of especial notice. In the East and in the Polynesia, literature and Christian doctrines are seized on with avidity; but in vain were the most earnest labours of the best men to introduce reading and writing among the American Indians, until they had first been taught to sow corn and eat bread. Thus it appears that the excitement of destructiveness is not only prejudicial to peace but also to intellect, and the height of barbarity is the height of discomfort."

## FEMALE DELICACY.

As we are of opinion that the common ideas about female delicacy and decorum are far from correct, we propose examining an excuse for the exclusion of women from hearing the debates in Parliament.

"Subjects must sometimes come under discussion which could not be mooted before a female audience, without shocking that nice sense of decorum which now prevails in refined society, and which no right-minded person can wish to render less sensitive. It is true that the probable nature of the debate may sometimes be sufficiently known beforehand, to allow the usual occupants of the Ladies' Gallery the opportunity of absenting themselves. But this cannot always be the case. Subjects, such as we have alluded to, will be introduced incidentally and unexpectedly. They may be of deep importance; and such as no fastidious delicacy ought to prevent a member of Parliament who values as he ought the responsibility which attaches to his situation, and the obligation which rests on him to do his duty fearlessly and frankly, from stating as clearly and forcibly to the House, as if his words were to be heard by no ears but those of men. In such a case it is not right that any one should be subjected to a painful struggle between the refined and decorous feelings of a British gentleman, and the solemn and imperative duties of a British legislator."

We suppose that the above alludes to those terrible disorders and desperate vices of society, a fearful and shuddering glimpse of which is all that her own ideas of propriety allow to a modest woman; and, if such be the case, we cannot help thinking that a better acquaintance with those dreadful evils, are perfectly consistent with female delicacy; to the pure all things are pure. The possession of a truer and more complete knowledge on this painful subject, by women in general, would do more to lessen the numbers of the most unfortunate outcasts of society—many of them more sinned against than sinning—than all the secret discussions of the House of Commons. However pleasant it may be for women themselves to intrench themselves in decorum and refinement from so painful a knowledge, and however consonant such behaviour may be to the prejudices of society, yet such is not the manner in which those terrible disorders can be remedied. It certainly seems to us that there are no vices so desperate that they ought not to be unfolded to female eyes, of which females are themselves the partakers and the most miserable victims. However painful the discussion of such subjects may be,—and painful they must ever be to every refined and delicate mind, whether male or female—yet, since the discussion is necessary, it ought not to be shrunk from. Since females are also even more interested than males in the suppression of those evils, we can see no propriety whatever in endeavouring to keep them in ignorance of their existence.

Is a woman one instant so perfect that vice is not even to be mentioned in her hearing; and the next—fallen perhaps through her very ignorance of evil—such a monster that her condition cannot be mentioned to her more virtuous or more fortunate sisters? No! Had she been taught—at the expense, doubtless, of some painful but salutary shocks to her delicacy—the usual consequences, moral and physical, of the step she was about to take, she never would have gone near, far less gone over the fatal precipice.

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mein,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen."

All women will, doubtless, have their feelings shocked by listening to, or learning in any manner such sorrowful truths as those alluded to; but the really modest and virtuous will remain as pure as before; and those who are only fortunate in not having been much exposed to temptation, will see the danger of yielding to it, when it does present itself. We think, then, that more knowledge on this subject would be very favourable to female morals, and not at all unfavourable to genuine delicacy. Nor can we think the subject unbecoming the thoughts or the pen of a woman, when we consider that those disorders involve, in the utmost degradation and misery, thousands and thousands of her own sex.

Innocence and virtue, though totally different, are often mistaken for the same thing. Innocence is hardly to be found in this world; our specimens of it are to be seen in the lamb, the dove, and the infant; it consists in ignorance of evil. Virtue is alone attained through a knowledge both of good and evil, and a determined strife against the latter in all its forms. The innocence of this world often go astray from very ignorance. Virtue knows both the good and evil path, but adheres firmly to the former. Virtue, then, is by far the noblest attainment of the two.—*Mrs. Hugo Reid.*

From the Child's Friend.

## SCENES OF WAR.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF ALEX. DUMAS.

Our young friends will not be displeased, we trust, at again meeting with the good old peasant who owned Pierrot. As one sin and one bad disposition inevitably brings on another, so the virtues will always be found hand in hand; and the boy or man who is invariably merciful to his beast, will more easily rise to the high Christian virtue of forgiveness of his enemy, than he who allows himself to neglect the claims even of the meanest animal.

But the title given to the following narrative designates its purpose; which is not more to direct the reader's attention to the sublime virtue of the peasant, than to the treatment to which he was subjected—to the cruel, lawless insolence, and brute violence sanctioned and engendered by ALL WARS.

"I said to the peasant who owned Pierrot, 'You have dropped a word in your story which I have treasured up.'—'What was it?'—'You said that you became acquainted with the French in the time of Massena.'—'A little.'—And had you something to do with them?'—'Ah! with one—a jackanapes, though he was a captain.'

'Will you tell me about it?'

'Well! it was on the morning of the battle, Sept. 29. I remember it like yesterday, though it is now thirty-five years ago! How time runs! I had been married eight days; I then hired the house which I now own. I had slept at Ibach, and on coming out of the town I was arrested by four grenadiers.—They conducted me into the presence of the General. I did not know what they meant to do with me.

'Do you speak French?' said he to me.

'It is my language.'

'How long have you been in this country?'

'Five years.'

'And are you acquainted with it?'

'Humph!—To be sure, I think I am.'

'Very well!——Captain,' continued the General, turning to an officer who was awaiting his orders, 'here is the man you want. If he guides you faithfully, let a reward be given to him; if he betrays you, shoot him.'

'You hear,' said the captain.

'Yes! your Honour,' I replied.

'Well, forward march.'

'Where to?'

'I will tell you presently.'

'But'——

'On with you—no buts, or I knock you down.'

As no answer could be made, I marched on. We entered the valley, and when we had gone beyond Schönenbuch, where the van of the French posts was, 'Now,' said the captain, looking me in the face, 'we must change our direction; you must turn either to the left or the right, and conduct us above the village of Muotta, where we have something to do, and be careful that we fall in with no division of the enemy, for I warn you, that at the first shot'—and taking a musket out of the hands of a soldier who was carrying two, he turned it round like a pike and brought the butt end of it within two inches of my head—'I knock you down.'

'But yet,' said I, 'it would not be my fault if'—

'There, you are forewarned; comport yourself accordingly, not a word more—march.'

There was silence through the ranks; we entered on the mountain, as it was necessary to conceal our march from the Russians, who were at Muotta. I gained those pine trees which you see, and which extend beyond my house. Arriving in my own neighbourhood, I turned to the captain—'Will your Honour permit me,' said I, 'to inform my wife?'

'Ha! rascal,' said the captain, giving me a blow between my two shoulders with the butt-end of his musket, 'you would betray us.'

'I, your Honour, no!'

'Silence! and march on.'

There was nothing to be said, as you see. We passed within fifty paces of the house, without my being able to say one word to my poor wife. I was pitiably vexed. At last, through an opening, we perceived Muotta. I pointed it out to him with my finger, not daring to speak any more. The Russians appeared advancing on the road.

'It is well,' said the captain—'Now, the object is, to conduct us as near as possible to these gentry, without being seen.'

'That,' said I, 'is very easy; there is a spot where the thicket descends within fifty paces of the road.'

'The same in which we now are?'

'No, another; there is a plain between the two, but the second thicket will prevent our being seen, when we emerge from the first.'

'Lead us to the place you speak of, and take care that they do not see us; for at their first movement I knock you down.'

We returned upon our steps, for I wished to take every possible precaution against our being seen, as I was convinced that the atrocious captain would do just as he said. At the end of a quarter of an hour we reached the border of the wood; the distance from one to the other was nearly half a quarter of a league. All seemed tranquil around us.—We had entered on the vacant space; so far was well, but behold: on arriving within twenty paces of the other thicket, a furious discharge of musketry burst from it. 'Oh, but stop,' said I to the captain, 'it appears that the Russians have entertained the same purpose as yourself.' I had not time to say more; it seemed as if a mountain came down on my head; it was the butt-end of the captain's musket. I saw fire and blood, but I saw nothing more afterward, and I fell.

When I returned to my senses it was night. I did not know where I was, I was ignorant of what had befallen me; I remembered nothing, but perceived only that my head was tremendously heavy. I put my hand to it, I felt that my hair was matted to my forehead, I saw that my shirt was soaked in blood. Around me were dead bodies. I then recollected all.

I wished to rise, but it seemed to me as if the ground trembled, and I was forced to lean on my elbow until I had recovered my strength a little. I remembered a brook, which flowed a short distance from the place where I was. I dragged myself thither on my knees. I bathed my wound and took a few swallows of water, which did me good. I then thought of my poor wife, and of the uneasiness she must suffer; this restored my courage. I ascertained whereabouts I was, and though still staggering, began to move homeward.

It appeared that the troop to whom I had served as guide, had retreated by the same path through which I had conducted them; for all along the road I found dead bodies, though in smaller numbers the farther I went. At length I reached a place where they ceased altogether; either that the little column had there changed the direction of its course, or that I had arrived where the enemy had discontinued the pursuit. I marched on about a quarter of an hour; at last I perceived my house. Between it and the wood there was a vacant space, where we pastured our cattle, and at about two-thirds of the distance over it, I espied by the light of the moon, something lying that resembled a man. I went towards the object in question. After advancing a few steps, I no longer doubted; it was an officer. I saw the glistening epaulettes; I stooped over him; it was my captain.

I then shouted, as was my custom when returning, that I might announce my approach from a distance; my wife knew my voice, and came out; I ran to her; she fell into my arms almost dead. She had passed a dreadfully anxious day. They had fought in the neighbourhood of the house. She had heard the discharge of musketry all day, and the roar of cannon overpowering the musketry.

I interrupted her to show her the captain's body.

'Is he dead?' cried she.

'Dead or not,' I replied, 'he must be carried into the house. If he be still alive, we may perhaps succeed in restoring him; if he is dead, we will send back his papers, together with his epaulettes which are valuable, to his regiment, as they may be of consequence. Go, and get ready his bed.'

Rose ran to the house. I took the captain in my arms and carried him along, stopping more than once to rest, as I was not very strong myself; at last I reached it as best I could. We undressed the captain; he had three bayonet thrusts in his breast, but still was not dead.

You may depend upon it that I was in a perplexity, being no surgeon. But I thought that wine, which does good to the inside, could do no harm to the outside, I poured a bottle of the best into a soup-dish, dipped compresses into it, and applied them to his wounds. During this time, my wife, who like all the peasant-women of our mountain was acquainted with different medicinal herbs, went out to gather some by moonlight—the time when they possess most efficacy.

It seemed as if my compresses had been beneficial to the captain, for at the end of ten minutes he heaved a sigh: in a quarter of an hour he opened his eyes, though without being able to see; if a room full of gold had been given to me, I should not have been more pleased. At length his eyes recovered animation, and after having wandered round the room, they were fixed on me. I saw that he recollected me.

'Well! captain,' I joyfully said to him—'supposing now that you had killed me?'——

On hearing this,* I leaped up; the words were the sublime of Christianity.

'Fifteen days afterward," continued the old man, 'the captain rejoined his regiment—the day but one following, an aid-de-camp brought me five hundred francs from General Massena. I then bought the house which I had hired, as well as the field that surrounds it.'

'And what was the captain's name?"

'I never asked him.'

Thus this old man had been assassinated and had saved his assassin's life, but without harbouring in his heart either sufficient resentment on account of the injury he had received, or sufficient pride on account of the benefit he had conferred, to wish to learn the name of the man who owed him his life, and from whom he had been so near receiving death.

"I shall be more curious than you were," I rejoined, "for I wish to know your name."

'James Elsener, at your service,' said the old man, taking off his hat in order to salute me, and thus unconsciously revealing to sight the scar of the wound which the butt-end of the captain's musket had inflicted on him." L. O.

* Here Dumas speaks in his own person.

From the Home Journal.

## ANECDOTES OF THE POPES.

A very instructive lecture on Italy and Pope Pius IX. has been recently delivered at Brooklyn, by Professor Cassali, which the Express informs us will be repeated in this city. From a very interesting summary published in that paper, of the 4th instant, we extract the following amusing anecdote:

The lecturer then went on to describe the astonishment of the people at the election of Pius IX. and their subsequent rejoicings when his liberal character became known. A sketch of his well-known reforms, and his resistance to Austria, were faithfully delineated, and many interesting anecdotes illustrating his disposition, virtues, and talents, were related. When asked by the British Ambassador what policy he would adopt, if the Austrians should invade the Roman States. "I shall *excommunicate* them," replied the Pope; "and if that is not enough, I will ride at the head of my troops to meet them, on the field of battle. [The Pope had in early life held a commission in the army.] I have already at my command (he said) 50,000 soldiers; yet I shall arouse all Italians and other Catholics against the invaders, and in less than a month you will see *two millions* of men under my flag. I shall never yield, and Italy must be free and independent."

There is a striking contrast between the present Pope and his predecessor, Gregory, who, as already stated, never attempted to ameliorate the condition of his subjects. His life was spent in inactivity and self-indulgence. After his death there were found in his palace no less than *twelve thousand bottles of choice wines*, which were sold by order of his more abstemious successor, Pius IX. and the money received for the sales given to the poor.

An amusing caricature and dialogue was got up in Rome, after the death of Gregory, representing St. Peter and Gregory going to Paradise. The journey being hard and tedious for an aged man like the Pope, he complained to Saint Peter thus:

"How is it, St. Peter, that our journey is so long? I did not know that Paradise was *so far from the Vatican.*" St. Peter replied, "If you had allowed the construction of railways and steamers in your State, we should have arrived long ago. But now you must stop for a while in purgatory."

After having remained some months in purgatory, where he met his friend, O'Connell, (the story goes,) Gregory set out with St. Peter again on his eternal journey. Coming in view of Paradise, the Pope asked St. Peter why the angels and his late predecessors in the Papal chair did not come out to meet him?

"Dear Gregory," replied St. Peter, "as for the Popes, there are few of them in heaven, and the news of your death has not yet reached there; as it would have done, if you had established *telegraphs* and granted the *freedom of the Press.*"

When the Saint and the Pope arrived at the gates of Paradise, St. Peter asked Gregory for his key, which, after some time, the Pope found, and handed to him; but it proved to be the *key of his wine cellar.*

St. Peter was admitted within the gates, but Gregory was lost in the fog.

The lecturer went on to give some interesting particulars relative to the suppression of the Jesuits, who, he stated, are arriving in the United States in considerable numbers—and he cautions Americans to beware of them.

EXTRAORDINARY.—The Herald of Truth says: The public exhibition of "Cap" the arithmetician idiot, is now exciting the attention of the curious, as well as the philosophic minds of our citizens. He presents an anomaly in mental manifestation, and will, doubtless, call forth a variety of philosophic speculations. "Cap" is a coloured man, about twenty-one years of age, and held as the slave of Mr. P. M'Lemore, of Madison county, Alabama.—He is an idiot in every other faculty than that of arithmetical calculation; but in this one, he is far superior to the most expert scholar, although he knows not a letter or a figure, or any other representations of numbers of ideas. He will answer correctly, and generally without hesitation, the most difficult questions in multiplication, division, and substraction, and addition; will tell the number of hours, minutes and seconds in any given number of years, in much less time than would be required to work out questions with slate and pencil.

He has never performed any labour, though of stout frame, weighing nearly two hundred; his mental imbecility totally disqualifying him for the performance of any kind of work. He is even incapable of communicating his process of calculation to others. The instance of the subject before us, is but one of many that have been presented for philosophic investigation, but which as yet have called forth no satisfactory solution to the problem. The boy Safford, of Vermont, and Zera Colburn, are familiar subjects, of the same extraordinary mental manifestations; the latter of whom is reported to have lost entirely the faculty of a ready reckoner in a few years, after its most surprising manifestation.—*Charleston Patriot.*

# Gleanings from Foreign Publications.

UNCHANGEABLENESS IN THE ETERNAL CITY.—As an instance of how much the god Terminus rules in Rome, and how little liable an established thing is to alteration, I can mention that not only the house and the baker's shop, but even the identical marble counter and the scales, are to be seen in full operation this week, just in the same state as they were when, over three hundred years ago, Raphael's Fornarina sold penny rolls across that counter, and a succession of bakers and baker maidens has never ceased to officiate therein. The almost invisible inscription over the plinth of the door was carved by Raphael's own hand, "TRAHIT SVA QUEMOVE VOLVPTAS."—*Cor. London News.*

How can the Queen of Spain ever be well? She has sixteen physicians in attendance on her! In England such a jury meets on the body after death, not before it.

It is said the grasshoppers at Borneo are, some of them, as large as sparrows.

"The Whigs at their exit," says the *Nation*, "may repeat the boast of one of the American Presidents, that they were the most popular rulers of Ireland, since they came in with the greatest majority, and went out 'to the satisfaction of all parties.'"

The banner of Washington, says the *Sun*, is destined to flout the church turrets stretching from the Isthmus of Darien to Port Vancouver, from Todos Santos to the Bay of Fundy. The stripes are appropriated exclusively to the citizens of Mexico, and the stars to those of the United States.—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

MRS. FRY'S RULES.—First, never lose any time; I do not think that lost which is spent in amusement or recreation, some time every day; but always be in the habit of being employed. Second, never err the least in truth.—Third, never say an ill thing of any person, when I can say a good thing of them; not only speak charitably, but feel so. Fourth, never be irritable or unkind to anybody. Fifth, never indulge myself in luxuries that are not necessary. Sixth, do all things with consideration, and when my path to set right is more difficult, feel confidence in that power alone which is able to assist me, and exert my own powers as far as they go.

INTERMENTS IN A TRANCE.—One of the most frightful cases extant is that of Dr. Walker, of Dublin, who had so strong a presentiment on this subject, that he had actually written a treatise against the Irish custom of hasty burial. He himself, subsequently died, as was believed, of a fever. His decease took place in the night, and on the following day he was interred. At this time, Mrs. Bellamy, the once celebrated actress, was in Ireland; and, as she had promised him, in the course of conversation, that she would take care he should not be laid in the earth till unequivocal signs of dissolution had appeared, she no sooner heard of what had happened, than she took measures to have the grave re-opened; but it was, unfortunately, too late; Dr. Walker had evidently revived, and had turned upon his side; but life was now quite extinct. The case related by Lady Fanshawe, of her mother, is very remarkable, from the confirmation furnished by the event of her death. "My mother being sick of a fever," says Lady F. in her memoirs, "her friends and servants thought her deceased, and she lay in that state for two days and a night; but Mr. Winslow, coming to comfort my father, went into my mother's room, and looking earnestly in her face, said, 'She was so handsome, and looked so lovely, that he could not think her dead;' and, suddenly taking a lancet out of his pocket, he cut the sole of her foot which bled; upon this he immediately caused her to be removed to her bed again, and to be rubbed, and such means used that she came to life, and opening her eyes, saw two of her kinswomen standing by her, Lady Knollys and Lady Russell, both with great wide sleeves, as the fashion then was; and she said, 'Did you not promise me fifteen years, and are you come again already?' which they, not understanding, bade her keep her spirits quiet in that great weakness wherein she was; but some hours after, she desired my father and Dr. Howlesworth might be left alone with her, to whom she said, 'I will acquaint you that, during my trance I was in great grief, but in a place I could neither distinguish nor describe; but the sense of leaving my girl, who is dearer to me than all my children, remained a trouble upon my spirits. Suddenly I saw two by me, clothed in long white garments, and methought I fell down upon my face in the dust, and they asked me why I was so troubled in so great happiness. I replied, "Oh, let me have the same grant given to Hezekiah, that I may live fifteen years, to see my daughter a woman;" to which they answered, "It is done!" and then at that instant I awoke out of my trance!' And Dr. Howlesworth did affirm, that that day she died, made just fifteen years from that time." I have met with a somewhat similar case to this, which occurred to the mother of a very respectable person now living in Edinburgh.—She, having been ill, was supposed to be dead, and preparations were making for her funeral, when one of her fingers was seen to move, and, restoratives being applied, she revived. As soon as she could speak, she said that she had been at the gates of heaven, where she saw some going in, but that they told her she was not ready.—Amongst those who had passed her, and been admitted, she said, *she had seen Mr. So-and-So, the baker*, and the remarkable thing was, that during the time she had been in the trance, this man had died. On the 10th of January, 1717, Mr. John Gardner, a minister at Elgin, fell into a trance, and, being to all appearance dead, he was put into a coffin, and on the second day he was carried to the grave. But, fortunately, a noise being heard, the coffin was opened, and he was found alive and taken home again; where, according to the record, "he related many strange and amazing things which he had seen in the other world."—*Night Side of Nature.*

CROMWELL'S LETTERS.—The "Thirty-five unpublished Letters of Oliver Cromwell" still continue to be the subject of controversy. Mr. Carlyle has repeated his belief of their genuineness in a letter addressed to a gentleman at Norwich; and our contemporary, the *Examiner*, has handled the dispute on Mr. Carlyle's side with its usual talent and ingenuity. Lord Jeffrey, we hear, has written a long letter on the subject,—weighing the probabilities like a judge—sifting the letters from first to last—and summing up against them. Mr. Bruce, too—long the secretary of the Camden Society, and a gentleman thoroughly versed in the history of Cromwell and his times—has, it is understood, expressed the strong conviction that they are nothing more than ingenious impositions. Some of the general arguments used in conversation may not be generally known. There is not a new fact, it is said, in the whole thirty-five letters:—they confirm, they illustrate, but beyond this they contribute nothing. Cromwell, says another person, could never have written "Hobbes's Wain" for "Hobson's Wain"—the wagon of the well-known Cambridge carrier; while others are of opinion that they are untrue in one important point to Cromwell's character—representing him as seeking the Lord in the Bible by the Sortes Virgilianæ; whereas, Cromwell's seeking the Lord was always by prayer. There is much more—to which we may have, from time to time, to allude. The subject is one of extreme interest; and should be, if possible, determined before a new edition of the genuine Letters of Oliver is again required. In the present state of the controversy, Mr. Carlyle would not be justified in introducing them into the body of the work.—*Athenæum.*

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The idea of a universal language has long been a favourite with sanguine and speculative minds; each individual speculator looking to his native tongue for the common interpreter—and of course overrating its natural fitness for such an office.—Sir John Herschel has said that the adoption of a common language—at least by the leading nations of the world—is one of the grand *desiderata* at which mankind should aim by general consent. On the other hand, there are ethnologists who repudiate the notion altogether; looking upon the varieties of form and terminology in language as the natural result and impression of organic differences of race and climatic environment—and, therefore, on the diversity as an inevitable consequence of causes which no artificial arrangements can ever permanently overcome. The moral and intellectual advantages of unity of speech in neighbouring nations are manifest and momentous; and the argument that the common medium of communication to be adopted should be the language of Shakspeare is based as follows:—Of